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SATURDAY NIGHT

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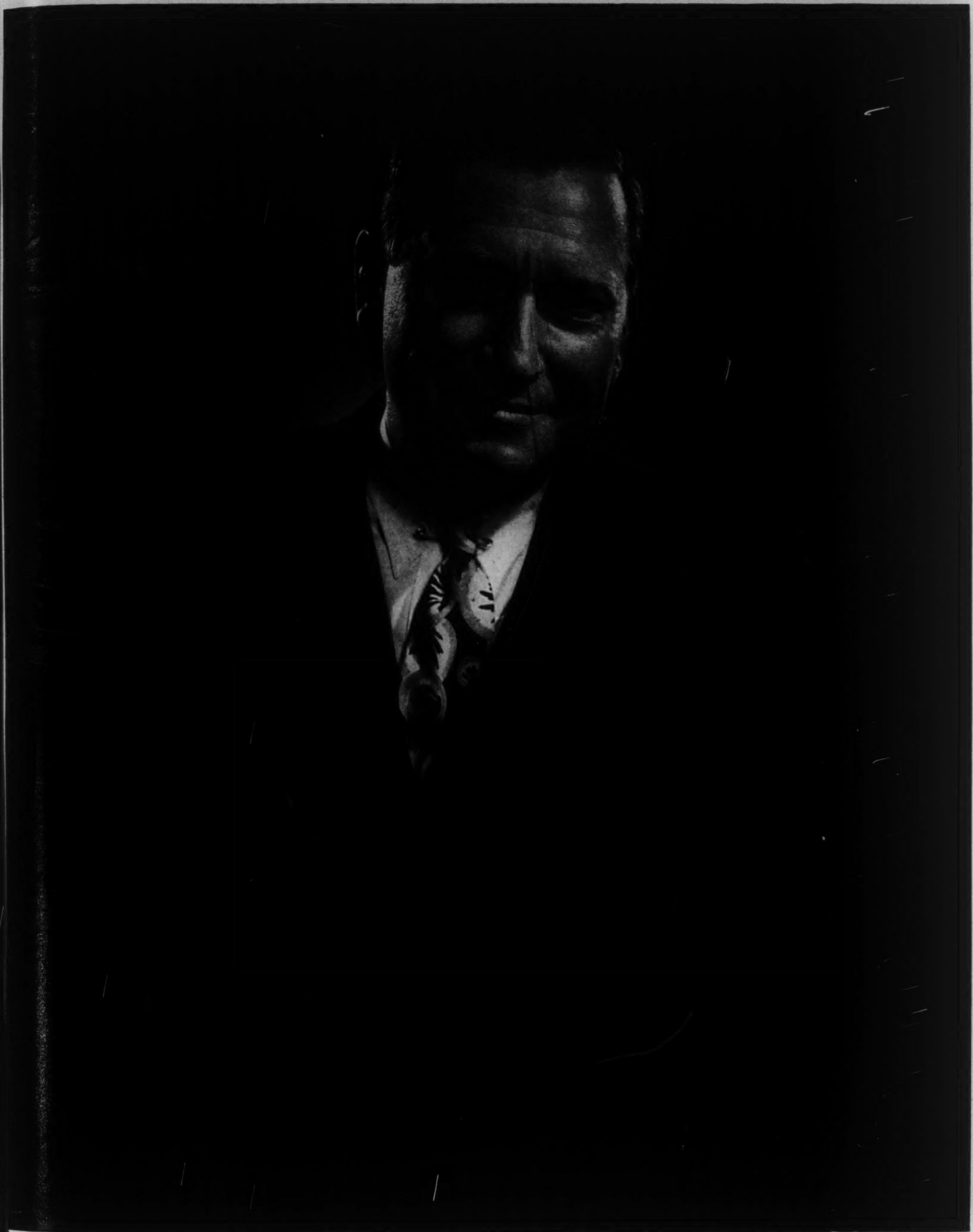

—Photo by Karsh

Benjamin F. Fairless is president of U.S. Steel Corp., world's largest steel and iron producer. Advancing steel prices, due to higher production costs, are currently raising business costs in many fields.

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THE FRONT PAGE

The Grave New World

IN Great Britain, in the United States, and in many other countries including Canada, statesmen had hoped that, within two or three years after the war ended, private trade and finance would be able to take on something of its pre-war role in looking after the world's needs and that, therefore, about this time, we would be able to take off many wartime controls and restrictions. Instead, the tide is in the opposite direction. In the last six months almost every country in the world has been forced to put on new controls in order to conserve its diminishing supplies of dollars.

Four causes have worked together to dash our hopes: European equipment and European morale were more beaten down by war than we had realized; Russia has not cooperated as we had hoped in rebuilding Europe and Asia; American inflation has disorganized and reduced the aid that has come from that country; and, on top of everything, has come this year's failure of European harvests. Hence the Marshall Plan which would provide for complete government supervision and finance of Europe's trade for four years.

No country has worked harder than Canada for greater freedom of trade, freedom of exchange, and for the One World they belong to. No country, for the past five years, has supported the cause of internationalism more vigorously and more intelligently than we have. It has been the guiding light, not only of Liberal Ministers and their official advisers, but of men of all parties who have gone as Canadian delegates to international conferences.

Now that light has failed, at least for the time being. Those same Ministers and officials are preparing to retrace their steps. New restrictions on imports and new interferences with the free course of business are on the way.

The new national policy will bring no joy to any group or party, not even to the C.C.F. for whom new controls hold no terrors. People who say that it is being dreamed up by bureaucrats thirsting for more power simply do not know what—do not know who—they are talking about. Never have a group of officials worked harder to avoid what they are now having to do.

Rebuilding Canada

THE word "crisis" has been tossed about so much that people may fail to grasp what is happening to us. Our ship of state is being turned away from the course it has been following since the war, and set on a new course which it will follow for at least four or five years. It would be senseless to introduce a new set of controls if the conditions they were meant to meet were only going to last for a year or even two. Until this summer, that is until bad European harvests put an end to all hope of quick revival, people still believed that the world would hold together with a bit of patching up here and there and with the amounts of financial assistance that could be provided through the International Bank and Fund.

But nobody seriously believes that now; people realize that their hopes for rapid world recovery have been much too optimistic. Now we must set about changing the sort of goods that we trade in and the directions in which they go and come. Our exports must be redirected and changed as well as our imports. This means, in a country so heavily dependent on trade, that some industries will have to shrink, people will lose their jobs, whole communities may decay—as they have done before when fundamental changes in our exports have been forced on us—, and new industries, perhaps new communities, will have to be built. It is a grave thought—and a challenge.

In rebuilding a large part of Canada on new lines our leaders,—employers and trade unionists, industrialists and farmers, govern-

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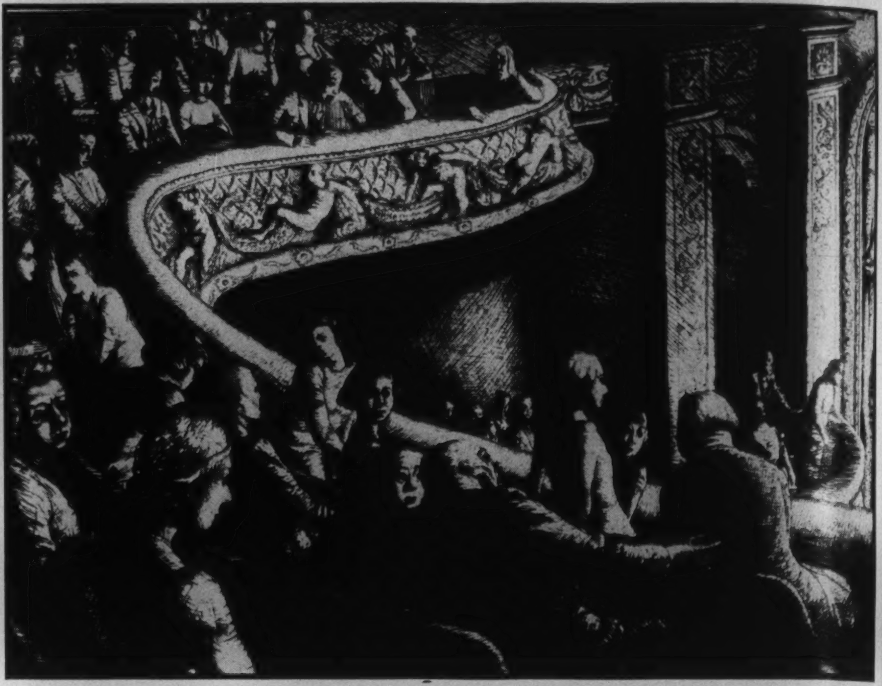
Exhibition Proves That Art and Business Can

The International Business Machines Collection includes all categories of contemporary painting. This moody conservative study is by popular artist, Sir Alfred J. Munnings, a Royal Academician.



Prints are among works of art in I.B.M. collection. This etching by C. E. Deakins is a lively, graphic social comment entitled "Theatre Scene."

"Girl Undressing" is a gently-rendered study in lithography by Leslie Cole.

"L'Arrêt de Villainville," a highly-keyed tempera painting by witty artist Tristam Hillier. Its hard contours, clear pattern and pure color show a kinship to the Italian primitives.

A wistful study in oil by Henry Lamb. Lamb is an able draughtsman and colorist.

"Lady With Flowers," an oil by modernist Matthew Smith.

Great Britain's contemporary dean of portraiture, Augustus John, painted this canvas, "The Mask."

A carving in stone, this "Mother and Child" is by sculptor Henry Moore.

By Paul Duval

SUBSTANTIAL food for thought about the interrelationship of business and art is provided by the modern British art collection belonging to International Business Machines Corporation now at the Art Gallery of Toronto.

Business and art: doing versus dreaming, building versus bunk, reality versus romance—or so it has usually been in the popular mind. Most men have, strangely, thought of these two aspects of living as two warring camps: a war between the cause of "real life" and the land of the gilded lily.

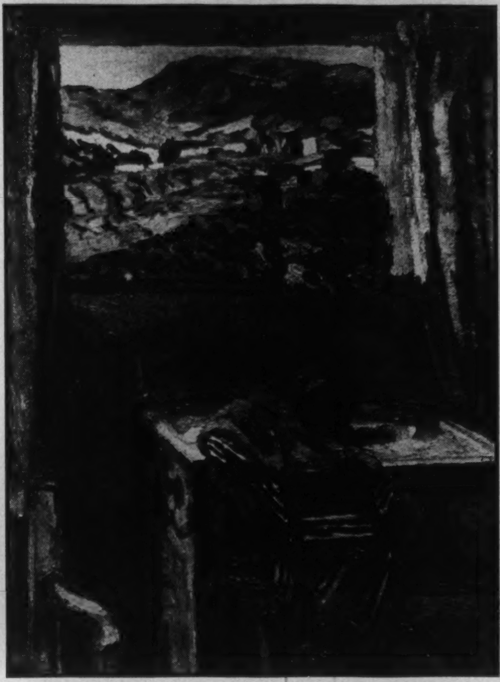
But wait—something odd seems to have been happening of late. Listen: "This exhibition represents . . . our company's plan to stimulate a closer relationship between business and art, and to foster among peoples a greater familiarity with each other's aesthetic development" . . . . . . "In presenting contemporary art . . . we once more affirm our faith that, through the language of the artist, people will be better able to recognize those traits common to all men which bind humanity together in universal kinship."

These are not the words of an art critic, or an idle dreamer, or an aesthete. They were spoken by the hard-headed—but far-seeing—president of one of the world's most widespread and successful corporations, International Business Machines.

Nor is I.B.M. alone in its role of matchmaker between commerce and culture. A list of the corporations which have attempted to stimulate art comprises an

Work Together to Enrich the National Spirit

"Blue Shawl," by Sir William Nicholson, noteworthy for his academic portrayals.



"The Open Window, Cassis" is typical of Duncan Grant's impastoed canvases.

"Drum Cliff Races," a painting of rural Ireland by the Irish artist, Jack Yeats. Yeats, brother of late poet William Butler Yeats, has predilection for painting native country customs.

Eric Taylor is one of Britain's leading print-makers. This bright etching by him is entitled "At The Bath."

This stone-carving depicting "Dressing" is by Frank Dobson.

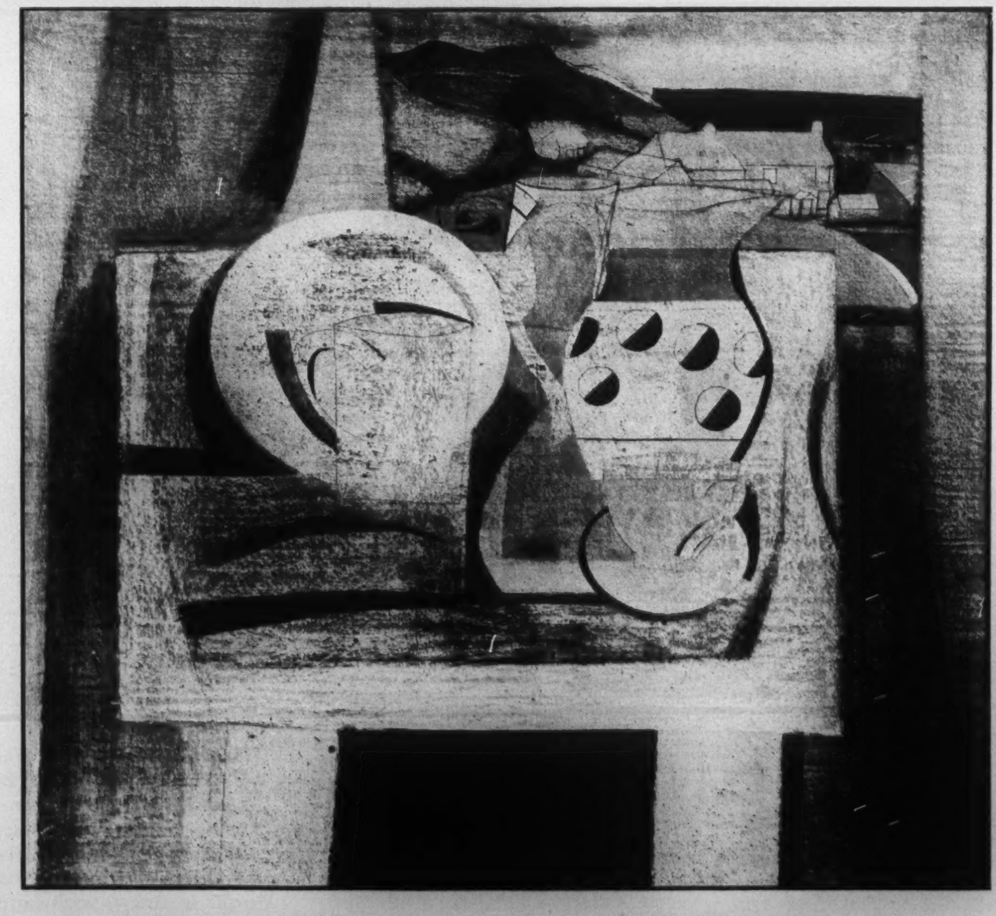
The late Paul Nash, who did this crisp canvas, was one of England's best painters. This "Monster Shore," with its characteristic clarity is a typical work by him.

odd cross-section of commercial activity. Such strange bedfellows as Pepsi-Cola, Encyclopedia Britannica, Abbott Laboratories, La Tausca Pearls and the Container Corporation of America are collecting art and presenting exhibitions on a major scale. In certain cases, open art competitions sponsored by business have become a regular and fairly important seasonal fixture in the art world.

WHEN the Victorian academician and popular favorite, Sir John Millais, sold his canvas "Bubbles" for use as an advertisement by Pears Soap, he launched a controversy about the proper relations between fine art and business which has continued unabated ever since. But the cooperation of business and art need not present such a complex problem just so long as one respects the proper sphere of the other and does not attempt to push the other about.

We firmly believe that both business and art should strive to come to closer terms with one another for their mutual benefit. "Canada unlimited", yes; but let us make it *creative* Canada unlimited. If our people are to roll back their thin strip of civilization northward, we must promote their spirit, as well as help assure their material sustenance.

Our people need vision. Vision which, existing in the present, is insurance for the future. And the artist's contribution to the communal vision can be a very rich one. In promoting the artist's contribution, business will be serving the ends which will most positively ensure its competitive continuance in a free society.



Ben Nicholson, son of Sir William, paints in manner very different from that of his father. This still-life is almost puritanical in its ultimate simplicity.

"Deidre," by American-born Jacob Epstein, a stormy petrel in contemporary art world.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Are Progressive Taxation Plans Permanent in Redistribution?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I NOTE your interesting argument to the effect that there should be higher rates of taxation on so-called unearned income than on earned income (S.N., Oct. 11) and suggest that this is quite incorrect. If I earn $2, I pay a certain tax on it. If I save one of these dollars and invest it, any return which I obtain from that is just as much earned income as my current earnings at any time in the future. Why should I be taxed more heavily for having exercised thrift, than if I had not exercised thrift?

It seems to me that the general and blind acceptance of the whole theory of progressive taxation is part of that sort of superstition which leads a great majority of the human race to believe that we can cure poverty by redistribution of wealth, increase the supply of scarce goods by giving people more money with which to buy them, or cure slum conditions by building better homes. These ideas all belong in the same category as the faith that the moon controls the weather, or that horsehairs which fall into puddles will turn into worms.

To attempt to redistribute wealth by increasing the percentage of taxation as the income rises is obviously bound to be unsuccessful. There is a reason for every case in which A earns $10,000 a year and B earns $1,000 a year. Either society values their respective services at these rates, or A has more skill or power in exploiting the rest of us. If we take from A $5,000 of his earnings each year, and from B $5 of his earnings, we leave A with a net income of $5,000, and B with a net income of $995.

If it took $10,000 a year to persuade A to do what he was doing, he will not be contented with $5,000 for carrying out the same functions, and, either by the willingness of society to pay him more, or by his greater skill and power in exploiting the rest of us, he will increase his gross income so as to continue to obtain a net income of $10,000 a year. B will equally attempt to maintain his net income after taxation, but he will still remain at a disadvantage in respect of earnings as compared with A, and it seems highly improbable that he will be as successful in recapturing his lost earning power as A will be.

That means that while, for a short period, drastic redistribution of wealth by progressive taxation will probably operate successfully, over the long period it certainly will not. In the end, the curve of distribution of income in the country will get back to where it was, before the attempt was made at redistribution. In that event, the result is more likely to be damaging to people with small incomes than to people with large incomes.

Montreal, Que. P. C. ARMSTRONG

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Beauty Contests

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

PROBABLY a great many people heartily disapprove of the exhibitions called Beauty Contests (S.N., Sept. 27) which are so frequently presented to the public in the daily newspapers, but most of them make no protest. It seems to me extraordinary that a civilized adult community should permit such competitions in their midst. Anyone who had a particle of respect for the girls involved would condemn the whole proceedings. That young women should be put on parade for appraisal and "grading", as though they were sheep or cattle, is revolting. The competitors are, of course, unclothed as far as the law will allow. Leaving the serene heights of modesty and dignity out of the question, one is tempted to ask, "Are we as a community lost to all sense of decent reserve and decorum?"

Toronto, Ont. HELEN FAIRBAIRN

Discontented Poles

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE week before I read Ernest Buckler's rhapsodic article on how three Polish veterans were settling down nicely to life on Canadian farms and finding "home coming nearer" (S. N., Oct. 18), I read a story in the daily press that told another story. It began: "Canada was not the land of opportunity for at least three Polish veterans, two of whom now are thinking it over in a Halifax jail after a vain attempt to stow away for Britain on the Aquitania after becoming fed up with farm work in Alberta."

The story of their attempt to return overseas had been released by the labor department in the form of a report. Reminding the dissatisfied Poles of the agreement under which 5,000 former Polish war veterans came to Canada as farm workers, (i.e., to stay with their assigned farm employers for at least two years at local wage rates), the Federal Government was attempting to convince the men to give farming in Canada another try. One of the stowaway Poles had written the Government on behalf of himself and his friends, seeking permission to return to the U.K. When no reply arrived they had struck east.

"They complained," the report said, "of having to work very hard in the sugar beet fields of Alberta. They also said they did not like the Canadian climate, and they stated they were completely fed up with Canada. They admitted they had not brought their complaints to the attention of the National Employment Service or provincial agricultural officials in Alberta.

"They were told that we did not think they had given agricultural work in Canada a fair trial, and they were advised to accept agricultural work in the Ottawa area. They stated they would not accept agricultural employment here under any conditions, and did not express any interest in any other form of employment. They stated they had funds to pay passage home."

The report concluded: "The deputy said the department was prepared to do everything possible to help these men become established, and that when they had earned sufficient to pay their return fare (and providing the English authorities had no objection) no obstacle would be placed in their way if they wished to return to England."

Maybe Buckler's three boys could be employed by the Government to do a little selling of Canada among their discontented colleagues.

Halifax, N.S. R. B. HARRIS

ED. NOTE: Deputy Minister of Labor A. MacNamara also read with much interest the article by Ernest Buckler and has requested permission to send reprints of it to the 4,500 Polish veterans in Canada. Says he: "It would serve to show that a very outstanding Canadian weekly was interested in their welfare."

Saskatchewan's Co-Ops

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN HIS articles on Saskatchewan, (S.N., Oct. 4 and 11), Renny Englebert states this his observations are "an attempt to view the situation objectively". His observations are not without interest but they do not appear to flow from a mind very well qualified to be objective on the subject even though an effort to be objective has evidently been made. Mr. Englebert has obviously no close association with nor understanding of the C.C.F., and is not acquainted with the philosophy of the co-operatives.

Mr. Engelbert appears to suggest throughout his writings that the C.C.F. Party is enslaved by far-reaching Socialist theories which it does not quite know how to foist upon the people of Saskatchewan. "It has not yet reached out into the rural districts although that is eventually on the program. What the farmers—champions of free enterprise—will have to say then is another story." Actually, the C.C.F. movement in Saskatchewan is a representative movement of the people, particularly of the farmers themselves. Farmers don't want socialization of farm land and, therefore, the C.C.F. does not propose it, nor conceive of it. Some veterans wanted to start a co-operative farm. The C.C.F. Government assisted them. A general trend in this direction is improbable and if it occurred the initiative would come from the farmers.

Mr. Engelbert is wrong in supposing that there is a fundamental conflict between Socialism and the co-operative movement. He describes co-operatives as promoters of free enterprise. Mr. H. H. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in his writings on co-operation has stressed the fundamental antagonism between co-operative and joint stock enterprises. However, if legitimate co-operatives, such as the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, are examples of free enterprise, Mr Engelbert may rest assured that the C.C.F. can be depended upon to support free enterprise. The C.C.F. prefers co-operative to public ownership in all spheres in which the former is practical and in which some form of social ownership appears desirable. As a matter of fact, the foundation of the C.C.F. strength in Saskat. is the co-operative movement.

Woodbridge, Ont. DUDLEY A. BRISTOW

Color Discrimination

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE YOUR editorial "Unfriendly World" concerning the color-bar (S.N., Oct. 4), the suggestion that the electorate should return Mayor Sargent and Alderman Latham to office is well taken. The Owen Sound instance brought to the fore the fact that racial discrimination was prevalent in a vast majority of Canadian hospitals. Please do not penalize Owen Sound for its un-Christian attitude. Let's make the Owen Sound's incident pay dividends towards the well-being of humanity by citing the fact that the Owen Sound hospital, like some others in Canada, discriminated against the Negro.

Owen Sound, Ont. R. SNELGROVE, Manager, Radio Station CFOS.

Passing Show

MR. STALIN wants only peace, according to eight British M.P.'s who visited him in Moscow. We hope they can hear better than another M.P., Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who thought he heard Mr. Hitler say just the same thing in Munich nine years ago.

Clive B. Nesbitt, president of the Alberta Weekly Newspapers Association, says that the charges made by the weeklies have been "much too reasonable." He proposes to see to it that they shall be less reasonable in future.

•

There seems to be no discussion about the length of men's trousers, and a contemporary says that that is because men are too busy to worry about such things. Rubbish, says Lucy; men are doing all the worrying about the length of women's skirts.

•

Wonder if the state banking system projected in Australia will lend money on next year's election votes.

•

Pitching Horseshoes

After reading quite a lot of them we are gradually coming to the conclusion that a Billy Rose is a Billy Rose is a Billy Rose.

•

Don't be in the least worried about Canada's U.S. dollar crisis. A subcommittee of the Cabinet has been formed to report on it. What more can any self-respecting crisis ask?

•

There is complete freedom of the press in Russia; the newspapers print all the news that the government thinks is fit to print.

•

Yugoslavia has cut off diplomatic relations with Chile. What has Chile got that we haven't?

International relations these days are a queer mixture of pipe lines and pipe dreams.

•

The Communist claim to be the Voice of Labor is quite reasonable if you measure by noise and not by numbers.

•

Fifty years ago we were proudly claiming "the twentieth century belongs to Canada." Now we've had nearly half of it and anyone else can have the rest for the asking.

•

English law may be changed to recognize different degrees of murder. The injured parties will probably continue to feel that they all amount to much the same thing in the end.

•

Of Economy

I burn my candle at both ends:
Extravagant of me? Quite—
But, ah my foes, and both my friends,
It saves electric.

J.E.P.

•

Rather mean of the Vancouver transport unions to plan their strike just when the public could get no meat and was too weak to walk.

•

The atom bomb is a has-been, says Dr. G. Brock Chisholm, thereby for the first time putting it in the same category with Santa Claus.

•

Ottawa hounds on a drag hunt broke away when a real fox came within scenting distance. This would not happen in Toronto, where the hounds don't know what a fox smells like.

•

Only 58.3 per cent of a recent Vancouver poll thought clergymen should smoke in public. Wonder how many of them thought clergymen should be hypocrites and smoke in private.

•

Lucy says all this fuss about the Princess saying "obey" is silly. Even the bridegroom won't be fooled by it.

Thirty-one-year-old Harold Wilson is Sir Stafford Cripps' successor as President of the Board of Trade and Britain's youngest cabinet minister. Formerly an upper-bracket civil servant he entered Parliament for the first time at the 1945 general election. He began his education at a Yorkshire elementary school but later obtained his degree at Oxford where he became lecturer in economics. His book on Britain's coal industry with suggestions for its revitalization became the basis of the Labor Party's coal nationalization plan. He also heads the new committee directing Britain's export drive on which so much depends.

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

ment officials and politicians — will all have plenty of constructive work to do. They must pull together and not apart, and the rest of us must back up those who do try to co-operate and get rid of those who do not. For all of us, leaders and followers alike, the new problems will take everything we have got in the way of foresight and forebearance, imagination and patience, courage and calm.

Within the Unions

THE realization by the great national labor organizations that they have been largely led around by the nose by the Communist minority, and the further realization that by allowing themselves to be led around by the nose they have alienated a great deal of public sympathy, are the outstanding events of both the recent labor conventions. The conventions, however, are meetings of delegates, not of the rank-and-file membership of the unions, and it remains to be seen whether the main body of trade union membership is not more easily misled by Communist claptrap and bullied by Communist threats. One of the best things Labor could do in Canada is to set up a school for teaching the art of conducting union meetings; the Communist element in such meetings can be countered only by a group of courageous, clever and well-instructed anti-Communists.

The labor organizations, we think, have made no error in refusing to undertake a "purge" of their membership. A trade union which claims the right to impose the "closed shop" and thereby to prohibit any non-union man from working at his trade cannot very logically claim also the right to turn a union man into a non-union man because of his political beliefs. Divisive activities are another matter, and we suspect that a good many Communists could be, and perhaps will be, expelled from anti-Communist unions for conduct prejudicial to the interests of the union. It is going to be less easy from now on for any but the most subtle of Communists to do much leading in most of the big trade unions, and we rather expect a return to strictly underground tactics. There might even be a disappearance, or an ostensible de-Communizing, of the Labor-Progressive party, which must be far less useful to Moscow now than it was before Mr. Rose went to jail and Mr. Sam Carr "disappeared."

BRIGHT FRUIT

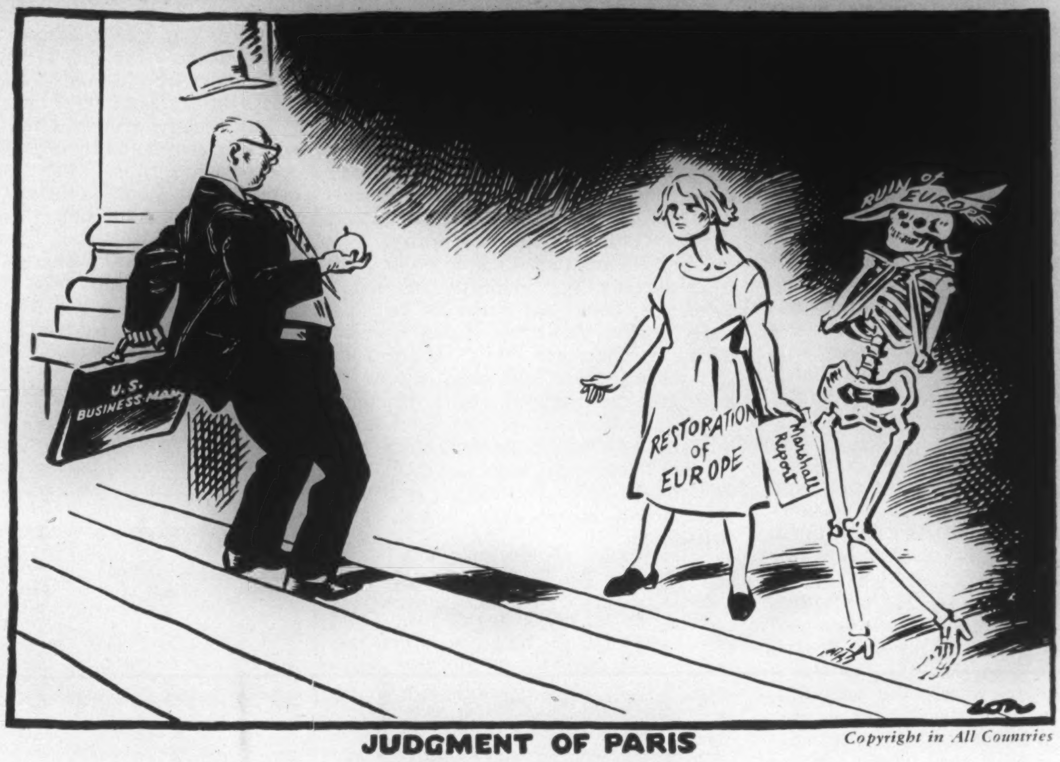
ALL these nameless years,
And not a sign,
A hint, or half-breathed whisper of your living!
Stillness and storm . . . unreasonable tears,
The balanced, inescapable design
Of pain and joy, of getting and of giving.
New friends, old enemies,
To lose or keep;
The daily hurt and heal of merely being!
The need of windless night for gale-flogged trees,
That other, sometimes truer, life in sleep—
And you unknown to me.
Will this late seeing
Yield testament that's true?
I shall hold fast
Only the beauty of your quiet speech,
Since, listening, I strangely felt and knew
A curious denial from childhood's past—
Bright fruit hung on a bough beyond my reach!

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

Bishop Barnes

THE Archbishop of Canterbury said last week that, if he held the views expressed by Bishop Barnes of Manchester in "The Rise of Christianity," he could not remain a bishop in the Church of England. This has fanned into flame a lot of smouldering resentment against the modernist opinions put forward in the book, and for the guidance of our readers we publish a brief summary of its background and argument on page 21. Basing his case on his studies of modern science and of the origins of the books of the New Testament, Bishop Barnes finds he cannot believe in miracles, such as the changing of water into wine, or the healing of lepers and cripples, or the virgin birth itself. A vigorous statement of such conclusions naturally offends many churchmen.

Two problems are raised by what has happened. The first is the technical question whether Bishop Barnes is breaking faith with the Church in denying certain beliefs, some of which are, after all, stated in its official creed. On that point the Archbishop has made his pronouncement and we have no comment. The other is whether the Church ought to think of changing its creed. On this point we venture only one comment. We constantly hear thinking people, and especially young people who are trying to see their way through the world's muddles, talking of the moral and spiritual values of Christianity that must be upheld these days; but we *never* hear them talking about miracles. If we tried to introduce the subject we doubt that they would see, or could be persuaded to see, any relevance to questions that worry them. We do not believe that the Church will do itself or its members or the rest of the world any good by insisting on a literal belief in miracles.



JUDGMENT OF PARIS

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Next Year's Taxes

OPTIMISM about next year's taxes may lead to a lot of disappointment. Hopes for large tax reductions are based on two alleged "facts." It is widely believed, first, that the Dominion government is running a very substantial "surplus" and, second, that our personal income taxes are much higher than those in the United States (hence the exodus of "our best young brains" to that country). Neither of these two facts holds up under examination.

Our so-called surplus is only a surplus on "current account," not an over-all surplus. It is not a surplus, indeed it is a deficit, if we take into account the money we are "lending" to various countries in Europe. Nobody really expects all those loans to be repaid at 100 cents on the dollar; they are in part an investment in European recovery without expectation of any direct repayment. We are like a man lending money beyond his current income to an old business associate who has had an accident and who will be useful in the future but unable to repay the loan; it is a wise use of our money, but it would be unwise to pretend that in fact we were "living within our income" when as a matter of fact, to finance our friend, we have to borrow. That is exactly the position of the Dominion government; it is still having to borrow, over and above revenue from taxes, to finance all its outlays including loans abroad.

The idea that our personal income taxes are much higher than the American is even less accurate. It probably springs from the fact that, when Finance Minister Abbott was defending our present tax rates at budget-time last Spring, he compared them with certain American rates which were appreciably lower. But those were the rates that Congress was then proposing and that Mr. Truman later vetoed, leaving in force rates that were substantially higher. A comparison of the actual rates in the United States, United Kingdom and Canada, which appears on page 38 of this issue, shows Canadian rates to be the lowest of the three.

It is, of course, much too early to forecast next year's budget. However, people who are planning to buy fur coats or motor cars or new machinery next year out of the taxes they hope to save will do well to build their plans on the facts as they are rather than as they would like them to be.

Manitoba Wreck

THE Manitoba train wreck inquest does not appear to have concerned itself with all the factors in the tragic event it was investigating. The wreck itself was apparently due to a misunderstanding about the meaning of certain orders. That misunderstanding the jury rightly thinks should be cleared up.The misunderstanding would have had far less disastrous results if the cars involved had been steel. The jury rightly urges that wooden cars be used as little as possible; but if they had not been used on this occasion there would have been no excursion—there were no steel cars available.

There was a third factor which the jury apparently passed over very lightly. Even with wooden cars the effects would have been far less disastrous if some other system of lighting had been used; and it does not seem unreasonable to suggest that so long as any wooden cars are in use at all they should be equipped with the least dangerous system of lighting obtainable, and the system in use on the Manitoba excursion cars does not seem to have been of that character.

"Mass Communications"

WE HAVE read with some sense of mystification the leading article in "Documentary 47," a brochure produced by the Albyn Press, Edinburgh, in connection with Britain's first international film festival recently held in that city. The article is by John Grierson, now Director of Mass Communications for UNESCO, and is headed "A Time for Inquiry". Perhaps, says Mr. Grierson, the documentary film people are not at the moment so vigorous in new ideas as they might be, "but who, pray, is?" There is a spiritual gap visible everywhere. "The new forms and the new fates"—this sounds pretty portentous, but we are very uncertain what it means— "were not educated for by the schools, the churches and the arts—not even by the schools, churches and arts of Whitehall." Whitehall is of course a government office. Mr. Grierson deplores "the loss of direct and confident relationship between the (film) artist and the government official". The "structure of sponsorship" is at present "relatively departmental"; what should be done "to integrate its efforts in a systematic national structure of sponsorship?" And finally "I want the documentary group to be in the vanguard of the national effort and an example of good sense and *discipline* (our italics) in the creation of the future."

What does all this mean? Are we right in supposing that Mr. Grierson regards the production, under state control, of a vast output of documentary films, as an educational operation so potent that it can and should affect the whole trend of the future thinking of the nation? Is "Whitehall" to use its schools and its arts, to say nothing of its churches, to educate the populace for the "new forms and new fates" which because of the lack of Whitehall effort are now coming upon us and finding us uneducated for them? And are those new forms and new fates self-determined, or are they not to a large extent to be determined by the people with good sense and discipline (plus government-financed control of the film machinery) who are to be in the vanguard of the business of creating the future?

We think we hear Mr. Grierson—we think we have long heard Mr. Grierson—saying to his government official (the one in the "confident relationship") that if and when "you and I" can conspire to grasp the sorry scheme of things entire it will most certainly get shattered to bits and then remoulded nearer to Mr. Grierson's, and the government official's, heart's desire. And we are not altogether keen about it.

Harry Truman

TO MOST Americans and almost all Canadians Harry Truman was nearly unknown when he stepped up into the presidency. He had missed the fanfare and the ballyhoo that goes with a presidential nomination. Even in the race for the vice-presidential nomination he almost failed to be a starter; the Democratic Convention had been split between the pro-Wallace and the anti-Wallace groups and when the anti-Wallace group won they found themselves with Harry Truman.

With greatness thrust upon him, Mr. Truman must have wondered sometimes how he would turn out,—and so did the rest of us. Most people now agree that he is turning out far better than we could have hoped; Roosevelt left him with the most difficult job in the world and, surely, one of the most difficult cabinets. Since then he has gained greatly in wisdom and enormously in stature, but we are still finding out about him, and a new book—"Harry Truman, A Political Biography" by William P. Helm (Collins, $3.50)—helps us to some extent. Brightly written by a slightly egotistical newspaper man who knows Truman personally, it really only attempts to cover one portion of his career—his four years in the Senate and his few months as vice-president. It does show, however, his simplicity (almost simpleness) and his candor (almost naïveté) and, above all, his capacity for growth.

Boys Will Be Boys

FIELD Marshal Montgomery was apparently not amused when six Sandhurst cadets used his famous double-badged beret to decorate a stone lion. Temporary loss of the beret caused some delay in the Field Marshal's departure, and the six cadets have been serving twenty-eight days C.B.

Montgomery himself went to Sandhurst as a young man. In describing his life there his competent biographer, Alan Moorhead, writes as follows: "The hearty gang, Montgomery in their midst, continued blustering their way nonchalantly through the course. Finally one incident brought things to a crisis. An attack was made on a certain cadet, and he was surprised at the moment of undressing. Under Montgomery's directions the youth was pinned up from the front . . . while Montgomery set fire to his shirt tails behind."

At a later date Montgomery set all the youth of England on fire, and we have no doubt that the six cadets are all going to be Field Marshals. But we can't help wondering about their twenty-eight days C.B.

RAW MATERIAL POOR

CONTENTMENT! There is a silken weave
As light as a thistle-down,
With the shining tints of a summer eve
Far, far from the smoky town.
But how to fashion the dainty stuff
For dressing the soul withal?
Sows' ears, called Money, aren't good enough,
And there's nothing else on call.

The Friendship fabric is gossamer,
A-glitter with blue and gold,
Though softer still than a night-moth's fur
Its strength is manifold.
We long to make it for every land
Where the weary people wait.
Sows' ears of Argument are at hand,
But they seem inadequate!

J. E. M.

New Citizens from U.K. Should Be Coached

By CYRIL BASSETT

This writer has been interpreting Canada for British readers for the past 18 months. Himself a British immigrant, he suggests an indoctrination course in the Canadian way of life for the tens of thousands of Britons who are coming here to settle. Only in this way, he believes, can a repetition of the immigration fiasco of the twenties be averted. While the British are excellent colonizers they are poor immigrants from the assimilation point of view. Many have a strong "back home" attitude. An indoctrination in Canadiana from the moment he is accepted in Britain right through his first six months here will help the new citizen become a good Canadian.

WHETHER the Canadian Government has an immigration policy this fall or by next year, the invasion here of thousands of Britons wanting to "get away from it all" has already begun. The number may even run eventually into the hundreds of thousands.

Their names are down on a register in Canada House in London and the register is enlarging daily. They await only the ships. Two thousand have already come by the Drew air passage scheme. Many of them will never become good Canadians or even just Canadians. They are the escapists, to whom Canada is just a hazy dreamland shrouded in filmy clouds of silver, blue and gold, a lush land which offers them surcease from the drabness of life in straitened Britain, a new land to which they will contribute nothing.

Many others will *want* to become good Canadians—those who come here determined to build a new life in a new land and to be absorbed by it. But just how quickly they will become absorbed and an asset to this country of their adoption depends, in the final analysis, on Canada, individual Canadians and the effectiveness of the effort which must be made to reorientate their thinking and their way of living and to educate them in understanding the complexities of this immense country.

For the Britisher, whether he will admit it or not, whether he is conscious of it or not is, at heart, a conservative individual, and the more so abroad. Consciously or subconsciously, he will be forever saying either aloud—to the justifiable irritation of his hosts—or to himself: "But we don't do it that way back home".

It is this attitude of mind which is the greatest single barrier to Canadian, *particularly* Canadian, absorption of worthwhile British immigrants. For Canada—which includes Ontario—is the least "British" of His Majesty's Dominions Beyond The Seas. And for this reason—coupled with the fact that while the British are excellent colonizers they are poor immigrants from the assimilation point of view—that "back home" attitude of mind is going to be present in everything the newly-arrived Briton does or experiences. And it's hard to eradicate. For, again, the Briton comes from a country which did enjoy comparable living standards, which he well remembers.

Difficult Re-Orientation

I know. I am a British immigrant spending now my fifth summer in Canada and, dammit, I am still occasionally guilty. It slips out without my realizing it and I am not here as an escapist. Further I have had the good fortune, through the job I have been doing—interpreting Canada for British readers—of being forced to find out what makes Canada tick. In fact, I will say that I have probably travelled Canada more extensively than the average Canadian does in his lifetime and probably have absorbed much more of national and provincial backgrounds than the average Canadian.

If then, with these advantages, I occasionally make the "way-we-do it-back-home" comparison, the ordinary Briton who has never travelled, and who likely will stay in one place from the time he arrives here, will find his re-orientation much, much, harder.

Let me hasten here to say that I am not asking that the British would-be Canadian be pampered, or that Canadian hosts deviate one step from their own way of living in order to make him welcome. Far from it. I think, as an immigrant myself, even if such a suggestion were agreeable to Canadians (which I am sure it is not) such a move would be a grievous error. In fact, in place of the welcome mat I'd rather see one bearing the device "This is Canada, chum".

But I do ask, for Canada's good (if it is agreed that immigration is for Canada's good) as much as for the individual's, that the immigrant be given a thorough indoctrination in Canadiana from the moment he is accepted in Britain right through his first six months here. Let it be initially an Ottawa project, then provincial, then community. And let that indoctrination be thoroughly truthful, exhaustive, in minute detail, and objective.

He Has to Be Told

There is no need to *sell* him Canada—he is not to be hauled into the tourist net—for he is already sold. Now, he has to be *told*. (And if in the telling a sale is lost so much the better for the individual and for Canada, for such a sale would rapidly become a liability.)

You've got to tell your Briton *why* you don't do things his way. For, stubborn that he is, he will never appreciate the different way until he has learned the why of the difference. And you will have to shake him out of a lot of preconceived notions about Canada if you want him as another partner in the building of this land which has so much to offer to all who will work to harvest its bounty.

It must be remembered that the contrast between Britain and Canada is vast in every respect, although discernible only by those who have lived in both countries. And this is another reason for education and indoctrination, the effort towards which, so far, has been poor indeed, as the Hon. Colin Gibson recently pointed out.

It is not merely the contrast between the young and the very old, the new and the steeped-in-traditional.

Britons, in their tight little island, and with their typically unimaginative approach born of insular, cramped living, cannot visualize this land as it really is—even geographically. (As an example, my editor in London once asked me to make a quick overnight trip to Yellowknife from Montreal).

To the Briton studying a map of Canada (I must admit, uncomprehendingly) those dots which represent the townships of populated Ontario, are to him a bunch of Nottinghams, Birminghams, Bradfords, Bristols and the like, and as close together as his own lesser cities and towns. Those dots do not register as small communities a hundred miles or more apart.

And he will not be the first Englishman to do so who comes here next year considering Toronto close enough to Vancouver for week-end visits by train. Neither will he be the first who will be surprised to find Halifax nearly a full day's journey from Montreal, and not as he thought, an overnight trip.

Weather and Other Puzzles

Living in a climate of perpetual compromise, Britons find it hard to accept that a land which struggles through the big freezes of 30 below in the winter will, six months later, swelter in the nineties.

Six years of make-do-and-mend and making a little go a longer way yet will have left them bewildered when confronted with this horn of plenty—yes, and perhaps a little resentful. Many of them will never have owned a car in their lives—or perhaps, tenuously, at most a baby Austin or equivalent—and your (to them) high-powered, huge sedans will be something they will regard as beyond their reach.

Much of your everyday idiomatic speech, even the names you call quite ordinary things (like cookies for biscuits, pies for tarts, candy for chocolates, dessert for sweet) they will not comprehend.

They will not understand why so many of you live in houses of timber construction—for only the poorest of the poor live inside four wooden walls in England.

Your neighborliness they may take as an intrusion on their privacy, your open-handed hospitality possibly as ostentation, your confidences as too nearly intimacies, and equally they will be afraid to speak first for fear of being thought "pushing."

Their first train ride will be a nightmare. They will not understand why they have to pay for a seat once they have bought a ticket. Their first experience of a berth and communal washrooms and smokerooms and communal coaches will be one at which they will shy. They will wonder why there is, perhaps, only one train a day from A to B (and stopping at every wayside halt) and they will think it a poor system that this is so. They will be astounded at the frequency of air travel. They will be confused by your system of bus and street car travel with its flat rates for any distance within city limits.

In the home, they will never have used a cellar furnace for house heating in their lives, and they will regard the absence of fire-places with horror.

For the housewife, shopping will be a headache for weeks, what with new values, an abundance of goods, different gradings and sizings, dollars and cents and totally different methods such as your groceterias. Eating out, your newly-arrived Briton will find it irritating that while

Parliament Buildings

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A MILLION dollar loss was caused when fire swept the parliament buildings at Ottawa in 1874, shortly after Queen Victoria had named that place as the permanent capital of United Canada.

In 1916, during World War I, the rebuilt edifice, now legislative centre of the Dominion of Canada, was partially burned, the new Peace Tower made good the loss.

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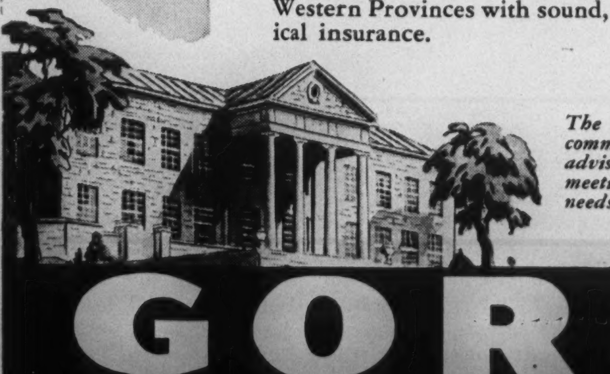

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he can buy a drink before, during and after dinner in Montreal or Toronto he cannot in Winnipeg or Edmonton.

He will fail completely to understand the peculiar position of Quebec in Confederation or its essential bilingualism, the domination of the Roman Catholic church, the intricacies of its politics, the attitude of the French Canadians and their seeming illogic and inconsistencies. He will be equally baffled by the apparent hypocrisy which drives even enlightened Ontarians quite quietly mad on Sundays.

And—preconceived notion number one, that this is just another Britain beyond the seas—Britons will not know, will not understand, or have never been told, that this Canada has long since passed the age of puberty in its growth towards nationhood.

Provincial Autonomy

Neither—preconceived notion number two, that Canada is governed entirely from Ottawa, as Britain is from London—will they comprehend the extent of provincial autonomy which makes this land not one Canada but a union of nine little "countries" each differing from the other in customs, laws, practices and characteristics.

Small things? It is from these ignorances that there arises in the potentially valuable immigrant enough sourness of spirit to send him packing and to the next ship home; and, in the Canadian mind, enough resentment to speed him on his way.

And so, back to the original contention—that the immigrant must be properly indoctrinated. How can, or shall it be done?

First, we have in Ottawa the Canadian Information Service. Its function is to make Canada known abroad and in my experience as a correspondent receiving its services it does a good job in its weekly news letters, its reference papers, and in its willingness to dig out information for correspondents.

Let this agency produce in attractive booklet form the story of Canada, its constitution, its past, its present, and the future to which it aspires—a booklet to go to everyone on that register in Canada House, to be available to all who aim to get on that register. Let this story be told boldly, imaginatively, objectively. Let it be frank and comprehensive—no sales talk here. Let it be a complete picture telling precisely what Canada has to offer and, *what the immigrant must offer to Canada.*

This picture should constitute a bridge of understanding between a welcoming Canada and the new citizens. It should depict graphically the differences between two ways of life, the differences in custom and practices. It should arm the immigrant with *all* he needs to know.

It should state Canada's nationhood emphatically, and equally emphatically it should state that Canada wants no expatriate Britons here to drone their lives away in useless, complaining, disgruntled nostalgia for the "way we do it in England".

Most importantly this story should be written in language its *intended readers will fully understand* and in language to capture and hold the interest and imagination. And it wouldn't be a bad idea to invite cooperation in its writing from British immigrants of this era already settled here—just to make sure the points made *will* be understood in Britain.

Such a booklet was prepared for the instruction of all R.A.F. cadets who went to the U.S. for training in the war and with good results. Is it not so much more important that such an effort be made for future citizens?

And after this? Let the provinces do likewise with the emphasis on provincial indoctrination. And in the cities let civic committees be organized to handle civic indoctrination.

Effective Publicity

Who does the job is unimportant so long as it is done efficiently. In fact, it might be more effectively accomplished by national and community business concerns as a publicity effort rather than by governments.

But, as one who came here a stranger in a strange land fighting my own ignorance (and perhaps arrogance) with inadequate weapons (although later enjoying unusual advantages for essential education) I submit that it is a job which must be done.

At the beginning of the year, when the Citizenship Act came into force, much stress was laid upon the necessity of tutoring the *non*-British immigrant in the Canadian way of life in order to fit him for Canadian citizenship.

The obvious was ignored: that the Britisher needs that education as much as anybody *because* of, and *not* despite, common language with Canadians, for, as I have tried to show, through that common language and *some* community of custom, his break with "back home" is that much harder.

The unhappy experience of Canada with the wrong type of British immigrant after World War I must not be repeated. Such a repetition would be a tragedy for Canada, for Commonwealth relations and for the individuals concerned. And the immigration tragedy of the twenties was a tragedy of ignorance, of men walking blindly into a new life for which they were unfitted, a tragedy of escapism.

BROOKE SMITH

J. William Horsey, President, announces the appointment of Mr. Brooke Smith as General Sales Manager of General Bakeries Limited. Mr. Smith, who will reside in Toronto, recently resigned his position as Manager of the Fleischman Division, Standard Brands, with which he has been associated for the past 19 years in New York, N.Y.

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OTTAWA LETTER

After Study, Newfoundland Voter Should Find Terms Attractive

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

A HASTY or superficial reading of last week's reports from Newfoundland might lead to the conclusion that the union negotiations of 1947 will not get any further than those of 1864-69 or of 1895; and that, accordingly, the prolonged and expensive discussions of the past summer have been wasted. This is probably a premature and too gloomy conclusion. First, the terms to be offered by Canada have not yet been published. Second, the opposition forces against Confederation in Newfoundland are more compact and vocal — but not necessarily more powerful—than the forces favoring federal union with Canada. The National Convention will be influential in the outcome, but the last word will still lie with the Newfoundland voter. No one can say at this stage whether the proposal will or will not win over the majority of the citizens of that country.

Indeed, intelligent debate on the subject is still handicapped by absence of any official declaration from Canada as to the terms of union, though this may be forthcoming in the early future. However, it is possible to construct the broad outlines of the probable terms of settlement from the fairly voluminous documents made public at Ottawa and St. John's on October 10.

To an outsider, the advantages to both sides to be expected from union are so considerable that one would hazard the guess that it is only a question of time before Newfoundland will come in as Canada's tenth province. There has been a tendency to look too narrowly into the annual burden or the annual sacrifice purely in terms of dollars. Such considerations cannot be ignored, of course, but nation-building is not to be carried on only in the niggling spirit of the counting house. Some vision on the larger scale is imperative. Sir Richard Cartwright denounced Sir John A. Macdonald in the most scathing terms for his improvidence in promising British Columbia a transcontinental railway as the price of entering the union. The financial terms of every stage in the evolution of Canada from the union of the three original provinces to the present nine have been accompanied by prolonged haggling over terms. Special concessions were granted to every province added to Canada since 1867. If special concessions are again necessary to make it possible for Newfoundland to enter Confederation, they will follow a time-honored tradition.

Bargaining Power

A province about to enter a federal union has substantial bargaining power, and no one should be surprised that its leaders are aware of that fact. The Maritimes would not discuss the Union in 1864 without the assurance of the Intercolonial Railway. British Columbia would not come into Confederation in 1871 without a guarantee of a transcontinental railway. Prince Edward Island won concessions in 1873 respecting communication with the island, a loan for the "buying out" of absentee landlords, and a larger debt allowance. It is hardly likely that Newfoundland will be induced to join Canada unless adequate guarantees are made. What kind of terms she will insist upon can be pretty shrewdly guessed from the documents made public earlier this month.

It is possible to see, too, some of the major changes in the social, fiscal, economic and other aspects of Newfoundland life which are to be expected if union is consummated.

The tax structure will be very materially modified, and this will affect favorably the cost of living and the cost of carrying on the fishing industry. The shift will be away from indirect consumption taxes on imports to direct progressive taxes on corporation and personal incomes. Indeed, a comparison of the present rates on incomes and estates with what would be imposed at the present Canadian level suggests that corporations and wealthy individuals of Newfoundland may be looking with no great personal enthusiasm at the proposal to confederate.

The extension of Canada's existing social welfare measures to Newfoundland, with the prospect of additional legislation in the near future, is likely to be one of the most telling points in favor of federal union.

Another big point is the hope that Newfoundland's railway system, at present badly run-down, would be rehabilitated as a part of the Maritime division of the Canadian National Railways, and that railway rates for both passengers and freight would fall.

Areas for Improvement

National assistance for trunk highways is also in the minds of those Newfoundlanders who favor union. They would expect help in such widely-scattered fields as geological survey, fisheries research, radio broadcasting, aids to navigation, agricultural research and foreign trade service. They would hope that a National Park would be established on the Island. Even a hasty comparison of the federal services of Canada with the existing services in Newfoundland brings to light many areas in which welcome improvements would be forthcoming.

The nub of the problem of union is likely to be the financial settlement. This is the perennial trouble-spot. Figures to calculate the annual grants from Ottawa needed to balance the post-union Newfoundland Budget are already available in the documents tabled on October 10. The most striking fact that emerges is that Newfoundland will have, perhaps for many years, a "fiscal need" gap which mere application of the tax formula worked out for the other nine provinces in 1946—generous as this seemed to some economical critics at the time—can not possibly meet.

Fiscal Gap

The position, broadly, is this: after the present government responsibilities of Newfoundland have been sorted out, and all federal duties transferred to Ottawa, there will still be provincial services costing about $14.5 million a year. But to meet them there will be provincial revenue of only about $4 million. The deficit, of $10.5 million will be only partly met by Ottawa's tax "rental" offer now in effect in seven provinces, which would provide Newfoundland, on the most favorable option, with $5.6 million a year.

There is, accordingly, still a "fiscal need" gap of nearly $5 million a year, if the figures for future revenue and expenditure of Newfoundland as a province of Canada can be accepted as sound. The estimate of probable provincial revenue looks reasonable enough, but the prospective annual expenditure of nearly $14.5 million a year by the Newfoundland provincial government on provincial affairs looks high as compared, say, with New Brunswick's fiscal experience. But without more data about Newfoundland's municipal structure, and the relative per capita cost of administering provincial services, one would not like to be dogmatic.

There are two or three very obvious and striking benefits in sight for Canada as a nation in the prospect of Newfoundland joining the federal union—strategic and economic. To meet to the letter Newfoundland's special "fiscal need" will throw the whole complex formula of provincial "rentals" out of line, and will create a convenient opening for any of the other provinces which run into hard times and demand "Better Terms". The leaders at Ottawa will have to weight this likelihood against the potential gains for the nation as a whole. There is going to be no coercion of any kind employed against Newfoundland, of course; Ottawa has been meticulously correct all the way through. But the terms of the federation offer itself, when thoroughly analyzed by the Newfoundland public, are likely to be generally attractive.

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Opera Group's Fortune Is Founder's Ardor

By W. D. B. HACKETT

From a group of Toronto students who used to meet in the studios of Danish-born Poul Bai has come an organization that is tackling one of the most difficult of dramatic forms—opera. When the Canadian Mastersingers presented "Faust" this month, it was their first step towards building a permanent professional opera company in Toronto; it was also the realization of the dream of energetic and talented director, Poul Bai.

FROM a handful of students singing choral numbers to a full-fledged opera company—this is the story of the Canadian Mastersingers. Guided by the capable hands of the Danish Canadian baritone Poul Bai, this opera group has moved from success to success playing to relatively small audiences in school auditoriums. On Oct. 23 the youthful group presented "Faust" at Massey Hall in Toronto, a production which marked a landmark in their ambitious career.

Danish-born Poul Bai arrived in Toronto in 1928. He brought with him a wealth of experience gleaned not only from successful concert tours through Europe but from taking an active part in many folk festivals throughout Western Canada. He set up a studio for voice training in the city. A policy of carefully selecting students soon rewarded him with a sizable group of promising voices. His studio concerts, instead of being a series of solos by individual students, often took the form of choral numbers at church functions. At one such concert a music critic's observation that this choral group of his might well be the nucleus for an opera group sowed the seed of what was later to blossom forth as the Canadian Mastersingers.

In the Vortex

Between 1935 and 1939, names associated with Canadian Opera included Urban's "Toronto Grand Opera Association," Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gilmour's "Toronto Opera Guild" and César Borre's "Toronto Opera Company." Poul Bai was in the vortex of all this opera activity. Although the reverses outweighed the successes and one by one the various groups dissolved, they played an important part in making Toronto opera-conscious and in giving Poul Bai an insight into the complexities of forming a lasting opera association.

During the early years of the war, Poul Bai's enthusiastic nucleus presented many short concertized excerpts from operas in school auditoriums, very often for the benefit of charitable organizations and war benefits. Here was the testing ground for local talent aspiring to principal operatic roles. In the spring of 1942, a meeting in Poul Bai's studio gave unanimous approval to the forming of such an organization. On May 9 of that year the Canadian Mastersingers made their debut in Northern Vocational School auditorium in scenes from four operas in full costume.

As the group was still too small to produce a complete opera, a period of expansion followed. A call went forth for more voices. The gratifying response transformed Poul Bai's teaching studio into an audition room. By the spring of 1945 the Canadian Mastersingers were ready for their first full-scale production. Gounod's "Faust" was played to an organ and piano accompaniment, the following year "Cavalleria Rusticana" and selected acts from "Aida."

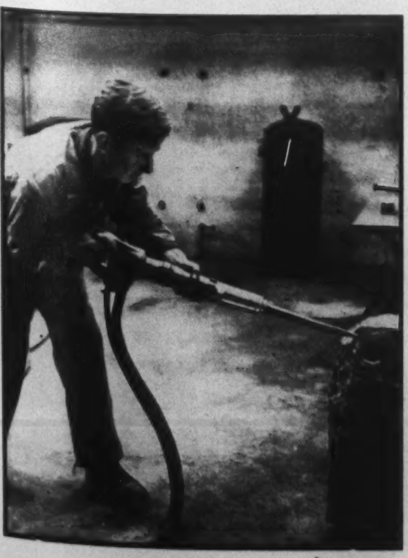
Last spring, under sponsorship of the Toronto East Medical Association "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" were produced. This two night stand proved so successful that for the first time it was possible to pay the principals a token honorarium and the Medical Association was eager to continue as sponsor for the recent presentation of "Faust."

The Canadian Mastersingers now own backdrops and stage props for several operas. They have kept financially solvent which is something of an achievement for a local opera company. Seasoned by the slow, natural growth of the group, both principals and chorus give enthusiastically and confidently of their time and talent in their eagerness to win new triumphs for Canadian opera. Within the past five years, the Canadian Mastersingers have brought to the attention of hundreds of Torontonians the names of such competent singers as Hazel Tucker, Arthur Bartlett, Lillian Smith, Gordon Brooks, Olive Rankine, Harry Read, Isabel McCarthy and Frank Starr.

Godfrey Ridout, young Canadian composer-conductor, this week took over the podium from Bai while the latter put on the paint and powder to play "Mephistopheles". Pianist Muriel Collen, who has accompanied the Mastersingers since their inception, was, for "Faust", aided by a small orchestra.

Although the Mastersingers do not violate opera tradition indiscriminately, they are not averse to attempting possible improvements. For instance, they present all their productions in English. In "Faust", there was a further innovation; the role of the young lad, Siebel, customarily interpreted by a soprano voice, was sung by Frank Starr, a lyric tenor.

Soon after the curtain had rung down on "Faust", rehearsals were called for "La Tosca". For months, however, "Faust" has received the undivided attention of every department of the Mastersinger organization. Speaking to the group just before the performance Poul Bai said: "This production of 'Faust' will be our first step toward building up a permanent professional opera company in Toronto."



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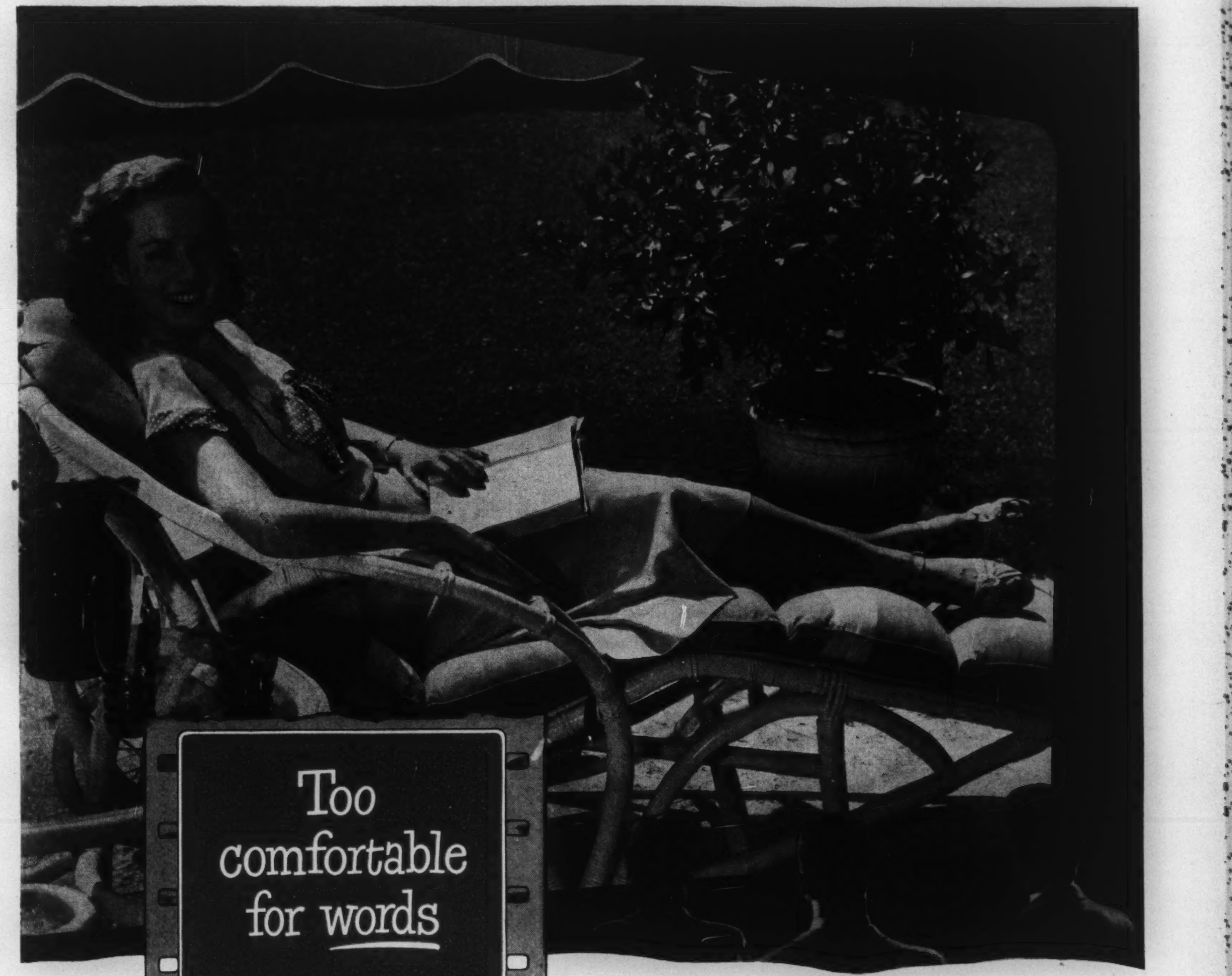

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Fun for Old and Young

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOW that the long dark evenings are about to close in once more, it is time to think about organizing a program of home pastimes to keep friends and family amused and instructed through the winter season. The following games, which are for the most part variations of old family favorites, are selected from a forthcoming volume on home entertainment, tentatively entitled "Here's Your Hat, What's Your Hurry?":

COST - OF - LIVING VOLLEYBALL: This game is for two players, one to be known as "Wages" and the other as "Prices." "Prices" opens the game by serving to "Wages" who strikes back, returning the ball a little higher. "Prices" volleys back, "Wages" returns with a high, slow lob, etc, etc., the object of each opponent being to "shoot" the ball beyond the reach of the other while at the same time preventing it from coming to rest. This is a fascinating game to watch and onlookers can join in the fun by calling fouls from the sidelines and pelting the players with old budget peelings. The game is played on a small flat court approximately the size and shape of an average consumer.

PIN THE TAIL ON THE DONKEY: This is the old-fashioned game beloved in childhood with a few current variations. The traditional game employs one donkey and a number of tails, but in the modern game one tail (marked "Rising Costs") is used, and the object of the game is to pin the tail on any one of a number of donkeys, marked variously "Government," "Industry," "Strikes" "Big Business," etc.

The player who is "It," and who is known as "Economist" is then blindfolded and required to pin the tail on the appropriate animal. Hints or "peeking" are not permitted, since the fun is spoiled for everyone if "Economist" shows signs of knowing where he is going. An invariable laugh-getter is to have "Economist" pin the tail on the hostess, or fall down-stairs.

An amusing variation of the game is to have two "Economists" playing "It," since they usually end by pinning the tail on each other.

HOUSING SHORTAGE: This is a variation of "Musical Chairs," with the difference that the number of players is doubled while the number of chairs is cut in half. Players are divided into two groups, known as "Landlords" and "Tenants." When the game opens "Tenants" are in possession of the chairs, and at the signal "Change Chairs," "Landlords" rush in to "dispossess" Tenants, while "Tenants" attempt to grab chairs from each other, and a great deal of happy confusion results.

If a Tenant refuses to leave his chair when the order is given, the Landlord is entitled to push him off or "evict" him. In the excitement adjacent tenants sometimes join in to help a Tenant retain his chair while fending off a Landlord, but this is against the rules of the game. It is also against the rules for Tenants to leave upended tacks in the chairs to be occupied by Landlords, but the rule is frequently broken and it can't be denied that the practice adds greatly to the excitement of the game.

MONOPOLY: This is not the game that is played with a board and chips but a variation of the old-time favorite "Jenkins says Hands Up."

The players, who are known as "Monopolists," seat themselves about a round table and are given a coin supplied by the host or hostess (known as "Public"), the coin to be of any denomination decided upon by the players. At the order "Jenkins says Hands Down" the players bring their hands down on the table, if possible without betraying the chink of the coin. Expert players are sometimes able to keep this up indefinitely. If however the "chink" is detected, "Public" is required to produce another coin, and the game continues.

DOLLAR SHORTAGE POKER: With minor variations, this is just old - fashioned parlor Strip Poker, a fascinating game and, as everyone knows, a wonderful ice-breaker.

Dollar-Shortage Poker follows the familiar rules of Strip Poker, the only variation being that in Dollar-Shortage Poker the Blue Chips represent Dollars and are kept on the table, while the Red Chips represent Gold Reserve and are kept upstairs under the guest-room mattress. As in Strip Poker the usual course of a losing player is to part first of all with his (or her) luxury goods and non-essentials, such as jewellery, wristwatches, cufflinks, bobby pins, nylons, etc. Usually he arranges an exchange of these commodities for dollars with players having dollar surpluses. If his luck continues to be bad, however, he is forced to reduce his standards still further by exchanging for more dollars such essentials as shoes, sweaters, coats, collars, neckties and one-and-two-piece garments. At this point players have been known to call for a redistribution of the Gold Reserve chips, but it is pointed out that this is unsound Poker since the whole success of the game depends on the exchange and distribution of the players' goods and commodities.

The Player by this time may be faced by an unlimited crisis; i.e. the necessity of converting slips, shorts, undershirts, bras and step-ins into dollars. (Note: It is a convention at this point to remind the losing player that he still retains his Greatness of Soul even if he has lost his shirt, but this is a formality and not obligatory.) Unless this crisis can be safely passed, the player is now recognized to have reached the end of his production capacity and to be in need of economic rehabilitation. Players with dollar surpluses then chip in with a dollar-loan so that the player may be in a position to produce (from *somewhere*) more goods, which in turn may be converted into dollars.

SCAVENGER HUNT: "Scavenger Hunt" was widely played in London before the War and has recently had considerable vogue in this country. It is a great boon to hostesses who are indebted socially but find themselves unable to face the task of entertaining for a whole evening. Under the rules of "Scavenger Hunt" guests are invited to the home at 10 or 10.30 and are then given a list of "Trophies" which they are asked to bring back by midnight. An ingenious hostess can easily think up a list that will keep her guests off the premises for hours, and possibly forever.

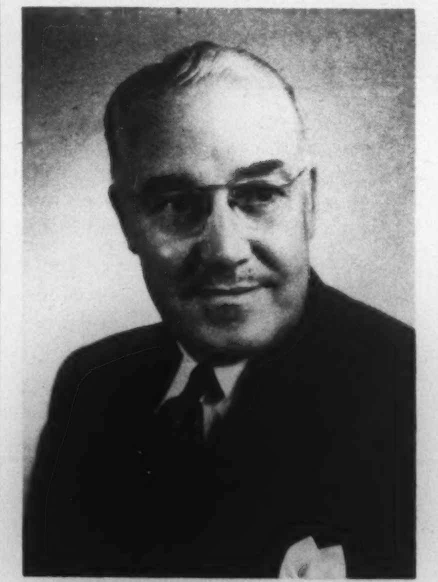
As an aid to Canadian hostesses a short list of items for her Scavenger Hunt evening is appended below. If guests are sufficiently cooperative, these should help to make her evening a complete success, at any rate for the hostess.

1. A photograph of Ivor Gouzenko.
2. One pound of oleomargarine.
3. Mickey McDonald (in person).
4. A signed statement from Mr. Mackenzie King announcing the date of his resignation,

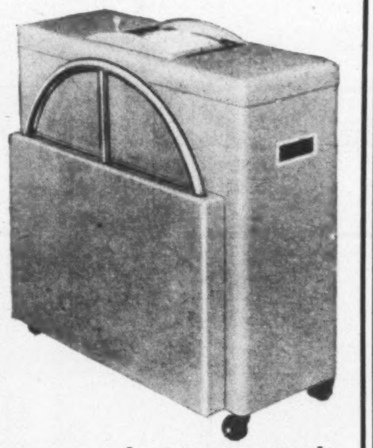
And/or—

5. A signed statement from Mr. Mackenzie King denying any intention of resigning, ever.

Having distributed these assignments and waved farewell to her guests the hostess can then safely put out the cat, lock the door, and go to bed.



Chairman of the Board of Christie, Brown & Company, Limited, C. E. Edmonds, has announced the retirement of Alex A. Fraser as president after 45 years' service, and the appointment, as of October 1, of S. H. Young as president to succeed Mr. Fraser. Other appointments announced by Mr. Edmonds are those of G. St. L. McCall as vice-president in charge of production; L. I. Stormer as secretary-treasurer, and H. S. Romani as vice-president and director of purchases.



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WASHINGTON LETTER

Special Congress and European Aid Determined by "Stop-Gap Cash"

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THERE'S a hunt on in official Washington for "stop-gap cash." It all bears on whether or not there is to be a special session of Congress. If funds can be found to keep relief pipelines to Europe flowing until February 15, 1948, a special session will not be needed. President Truman is hopeful, but not sure, that the funds can be found.

It is estimated that Congress would require at least five or six weeks to pass emergency relief legislation. Thus it would be around February 15 before any action could be expected from the next regular session. Congress will reconvene on January 3 and the President will deliver his State of the Union report on January 6. That the U.S. will provide self-help aid for Europe, both before and through the Marshall plan, (of course with modifications) appears to be taken for granted. Immediate problem is how aid is to be given and when.

A special session of Congress is still a possibility, despite the Administration's success to date in finding dollars for European assistance. President Truman pointed out that the Export-Import Bank had allowed France to use $93 million of a reconstruction loan to buy coal and other raw materials. The Administration also allowed the army to buy $50 million in French francs.

Legislation was not required to advance these funds, but if similar sources of cash are not found, it will be necessary to obtain the sanction of Congress for stop-gap financial assistance.

Mr. Truman and his Republican opponents skittishly sidestepped responsibility for calling a special session. This does not sit too well with persons who regard the European situation as critical. A Truman supporter, Senator Carl A. Hatch, Democrat of New Mexico, said he had lost patience with "this quibbling and searching of pockets for money." Just back from a European trip where he viewed conditions at first hand, Senator Hatch said the President ought to end the equivocation by calling Congress into session on December 1.

"Congress has the responsibility too," he said, "and I am not criticizing the President. Republican leaders reserved as much power as the President possesses to reconvene Congress. I am saying that this is no time to argue about it. The situation in Europe is critical. If friendly governments topple, another power is ready to move in. We might wait too long."

The President was asked point blank at his last press conference if he thought that stop-gap aid for Europe could be provided without a special session. Mr. Truman said at first that he couldn't answer the question. He declared that the Administration was still working on the problem of finding money.

"There is still a possibility of an extra session?" a reporter asked Mr. Truman. He replied that there was, of course.

State Department officials have plunked privately for a special session and are sceptical that funds can be found. They fear the aid pipeline to countries like France and Italy will have dried up by late December.

Republican Sentiment

There is also sentiment in the Republican camp for Congress to take special action. Former Governor Harold Stassen of Minnesota, a candidate for the Republican nomination for President, urged an immediate call to Congress to take up the question. He criticized President Truman at a news conference for having failed to reconvene Congress long ago to deal with the problem of providing winter aid for Europe. Democrats, of course, differ with his effort to pin the blame on the President.

Mr. Stassen called for a stop to "hit and miss" programs for dealing with winter relief emergencies abroad. He favors setting up a major agency to handle the whole problem of aid to foreign countries. He would have the proposed department to develop plans and to coordinate the program into the economy of the country.

"A special session," the Minnesotan said, "is a vital necessity."

Another development on the issue was the report that President Truman was leaning towards the stand that it would be better to pass up a special session and obtain a pledge from Congressional leaders of early action in January on European aid. Republicans were not keen about this idea.

"On the basis of the information we now have," said Senator Wherry of Nebraska, a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, "I see no reason for a special session, and I would be glad to have the President decide against one. But I am not willing to make any promise in return that Congress would act quickly when it comes back in January.

"The whole matter of aid to Europe must be explored thoroughly, and I for one am not going to act on it in a hurry. Otherwise, I am willing to cooperate to the fullest extent."

Here's a different Republican view. The Senate Appropriations Chairman, Republican Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, said in Paris that a "friendly disposed" American Congress might be able to meet in special session December 1 and vote at least partial stop-gap aid to Europe.

At the President's request, key Congressional committees are to meet next month to consider a proposal that Western European countries be granted $580,000,000 to carry them through March 1. Special session decisions can be expected then.

The House Herter Committee on Foreign Economic Aid, which has made a painstaking survey of conditions in Europe, is working on the basis of a February 15 deadline. The committee will meet November 5 to consider both stop-gap and longer range Marshall plan aid to Europe in the light of its findings abroad.

This committee has also been checking on credits and dollar balances which might be available to keep Europe in food and fuel during the first six weeks of the next regular session.

Interim Aid?

Herter committee experts have yet another deadline in mind, in the event that expected action is not taken on the Marshall plan. They are figuring on interim aid through July 1 to prevent a second food emergency and to allow Congress time to go extensively into the question of long range help.

Administration spokesmen thought at first that stop-gap aid should be carried through March 1 and that the Marshall plan would take over from that time. Marshall Plan strategists have revised their thinking and believe it would be unwise to run Congress up against such a short deadline.

Government financial experts differ on whether stop-gap funds can be found. Some of them believe that enough dollars are available to supply Europe with American food and fuel until Congress can vote on a stop-gap appropriation in the regular January 3 session.

Thereby hangs the whole question of whether or not there will be a special session. It depends on stop-gap cash.

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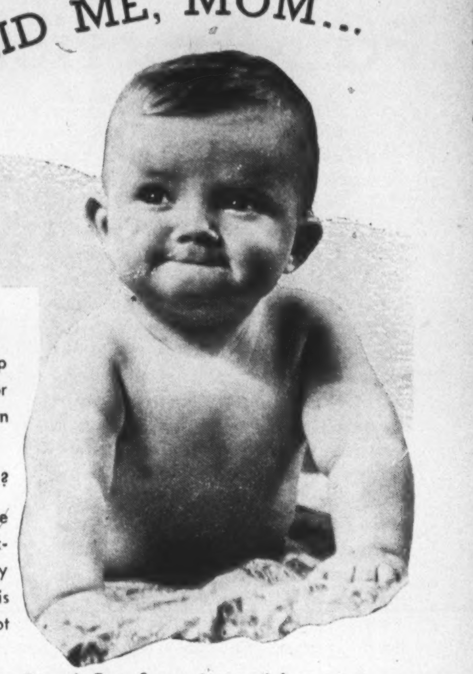
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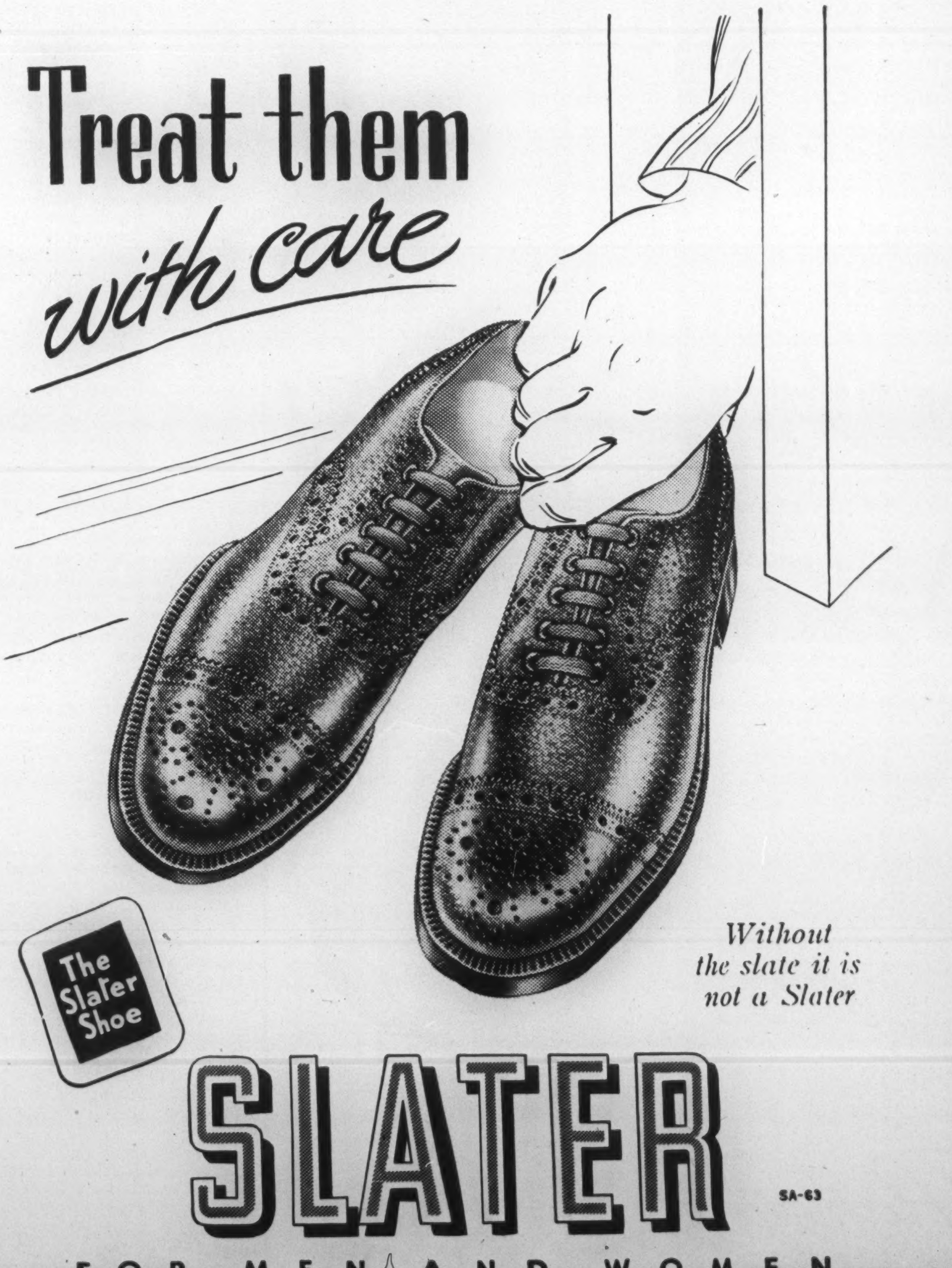
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Our U.K.-U.S. Ties Beat Pan-American Offer

By GUY SYLVESTRE

A French Canadian author and newspaperman discusses the point of view of another French Canadian on our foreign policy. Canadian economic dependence on the U.S. and Great Britain has had the good effect of consolidating the Anglo-Saxon group and strengthening the strongest organization of collective security that we have ever known. So points out this writer in his comments on Professor Esdras Minville's new book "Le Citoyen Canadien - Francais". Opposing Mr. Minville's suggestion that Canada should enter the Union of American Republics, the writer says that Canada's interests are more those of a northern power than those of an American power.

ESDRAS MINVILLE, director of "L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes commerciales" of Montreal, recently published a book entitled "Le Citoyen Canadien-Français", an outline of more than six hundred pages of the religious, social, economic, political and cultural characters of the French-speaking Canadian people. It is the most complete and penetrating study which has yet dealt with the different aspects of the French Canadian ethnical group, and certain parts are of remarkable truth and value, especially those dealing with its economic and social point of view. It is an outstanding achievement which deserves particular attention and which opens new horizons.

After dividing our foreign policy into two aspects, "in its relations with the British Empire" and "in its relations with the other foreign powers", Mr. Minville recalls that the evolution of Canada "has lead continuously towards autonomy up to the juridical freedom attained by the Statute of Westminster", but he adds immediately that if we are no longer submitted to Great Britain, we are tied to a particular group, and that the English-speaking Canadian "does not consider Canada detached from the Empire, but sees it enlarging and prospering in the Empire and by the Empire. Its Canadianism is imperialist; ours is autonomist."

He then ascribes the maintenance of the bonds uniting us to the British world to the fact that, as we were evolving towards autonomy on the juridical plan, we were evolving at the same time in the opposite direction on the financial and economic plan. The considerable British capital invested in Canada exerts a real "financial domination", "a decisive influence on our commercial and industrial policy." Therefore, if we wish our juridical freedom to acquire a meaning, a practical significance, "we must apply ourselves to the task of replanning our economic policy."

He then points out that our economic dependence with regard to the U.S. is not less than that connecting us with Great Britain, and that the first is even becoming more pronounced when the second is lessening. "And yet," adds he, "that has never prevented us from maintaining towards the adjoining republic the attitude of a sovereign state which adapts itself in the exercise of its sovereignty with unavoidable dependencies."

In addition to having strong bonds with two Anglo-Saxon powers, Canada is taking part in the establishment of international security as organized at San Francisco. Professor Minville is happy at the fact and upholds the opinion that our country should "in the first place get rid of all group ties and hindrances", and collaborate in a spirit of justice and charity "with all the states believing in the same ideals", "starting naturally by those situated in its immediate sphere of action—hence those of the American continent." He adds: "Our affiliation with the British Empire has made us forget an elementary truth, namely that Canada is an American country bound by geography itself to the activity and the future of America. For reasons of imperial policy, we have refrained to participate in the Pan-American movement, behaving like strangers on our own continent".

In conclusion, Mr. Minville states that "the French Canadian citizen must get used to the idea of the international responsibilities of his country and must be ready to accept the necessary sacrifices accordingly. He must do more: try to influence that policy, in the Christian conception of international order, in the general interests of the country and in the specific interests of his group."

Professor Minville cannot be praised enough for reminding us that we have international responsibilities and for inviting us to agree to the sacrifices required by our participation in the world's affairs. If our external policy must take into account the interest of the French-speaking group, it should also take into account the interest of Canada as a whole and the requirements of international order; these confront the Government of Canada with delicate and complicated problems to which the solution, in conformity with the welfare and the unity of the country, can only be a compromise between diverse interests, views and aspirations.

Not a Disadvantage

When he points out that, even though autonomous, Canada, because of our strong economic ties with Great Britain, has not yet reached complete independence, Mr. Minville is correct, but, contrary to what he seems to believe, this situation is not wholly a disadvantage. If it is true to say that it would have been in our interest to secure wider external markets, it is not less true to say that Great Britain has always been considered in the world as a good customer who pays well—and many countries outside the Commonwealth know it and take advantage of it. On the other hand, if the considerable British capital invested in Canada renders us less independent of Great Britain, we must acknowledge the fact that, without this capital and that of the United States, our country would not have become in a relatively short time a middle world power and would certainly not have reached the level of welfare and prosperity which is ours today.

Mr. Minville remarks correctly that our economic dependence is not less upon the U.S. than upon Great Britain. But we are politically and militarily much less independent of the U.S. than he is ready to admit. If the "inevitable dependencies" of which he speaks have some disadvantages, they have in our case advantages that we do not evaluate always at their true merit.

When he states that Anglo-Saxon Canadianism is "imperialist" and that French Canadian Canadianism is autonomist, Mr. Minville notes another fact which, true in general terms, needs nevertheless to be developed with more subtlety. He fails to point out that Canada has always been the decentralizing member of the Commonwealth and that it is we who have contributed most to induce Great Britain to recognize the right of the Dominions to determine their own external policy, to take an independent part in international deliberations and to sign their own treaties. Many are the occasions when the external policy of Ottawa has asserted itself differently from that of London, and where, especially in the Pacific, we have induced London to modify its policy so that it would be in line with our own interests.

Right to Rejoice

Mr. Minville is right to rejoice at the participation of Canada in the international security organization as created in San Francisco, but he does not seem to be right in stating that we should "in the first place get rid of all group ties and hindrances." As the work of the Security Council gives clear proof, international security is not yet a fact, and, as long as it is not, Canada could not find a safer and stronger security organization than the group formed by the Commonwealth and the U.S. It would be a mistake on our part to weaken that group by refusing to remain its cornerstone.

Mr. Minville seems to contradict himself when he suggests that Canada should enter the Union of American Republics after he has asked that Canada free herself from "group ties and hindrances." Our constant collaboration with the United States has made us more American than Professor Minville is willing to admit; it is wrong to state that our conduct has been that of "strangers on their own continent." We are a North American power and the ties uniting us to South America are not as strong as claimed. Our interests are more those of a northern power than those of an American power. Even though he stated at the beginning that our external relations have two aspects—one with the British Empire and the other with foreign powers, Professor Minville neglects completely our relations with countries other than those mentioned already. He does not say even a word about our relations with France and with Russia.

The point of view of Professor Minville is based on solid political principles and on observations which are often very penetrating. Unfortunately, he does not always take into account all the concrete facts of the present, nor does he bring enough light to bear on the advantages we get from our participation in the British Commonwealth, especially in the matter of collective security which in this atomic age is of inestimable value. He gives us a description of an ideal situation to which it is legitimate to aspire, but as long as that ideal is not brought into being, we must maintain the existing situations which are for Canada as a whole the lesser evil in the present state of the world.

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Baha'i Religion Gains Converts World Over

By ERIC R. ADAMS

The Baha'i faith continues to grow. Founded in 1844 in Iran, it is based on the remarkable life and writings of Baha'u'llah, who is claimed by his followers to be a modern Christ. For years Baha'is have been stressing that the world is but one country and that racial, national and religious prejudices must be overcome before world unity and security are possible. There are no clergymen to organize this religion, donations from non-Baha'is are not accepted, and there are no collections at public meetings.

Baha'is believe that one of Baha'u'llah's prophecies concerns the atomic bomb, and that world peace will come in 1963.

THE BAHA'I religion seems to be going places. Latest reports reveal that this relatively new faith now has followers in 84 countries as well as every major Canadian city and every state in the U.S.

The believers point with enthusiasm to current use of such terms as "world government," "international unity," "world security" and even the fairly recent "world citizen." Over 70 years ago, they explain, Baha'is were stressing "the earth is but one country; and mankind its citizens," and in promoting their idea of a world religion to go along with this they were using the very phrases that are only now reaching the pages of newspapers and popular magazines.

The Baha'i program also emphasizes that religion and science must be in harmony; the fact that racial, national and religious prejudices and superstitions must be overcome; the need for universal education and a universal auxiliary language; the equality of the sexes; the need for economic justice through a spiritual solution of economic problems and the need for an international parliament of man.

All these things are part of world unity, economic and social security and happiness for everybody, Baha'is assert, and they believe that they can provide them. Some official recognition of worthiness has come their way inasmuch as they were asked to submit a delegate to the International World Conference in San Francisco; while in Persia, Baha'i groups have been asked to take over the complete operation of judicial courts, so impressed have observers been at their fairness and humanity. Strangely, Baha'is declined both honors. They feel that they are not yet capable of doing the sort of job they want to do. Premature judging of the faith might harm it. They'd rather wait.

Baha'is are good, down-to-earth people, happily established in most cases and thoroughly successful in a wide range of normal businesses. In keeping with their belief, they make no effort to "talk religion" to outsiders except on request, or when someone expresses genuine interest. Their ceremonies are simple, straightforward. Despite the somewhat mystical nature there's no queer procedure, no mumbo-jumbo. Baha'is are, in fact, so practical, so keenly conscious of earthly difficulties personal and world-wide, that many find this to be the initial attraction of the faith.

This vivid and lively portrait was painted by famed English portrait painter, Augustus John. Entitled "Aminta," this canvas was painted during a short sojourn to Martinique. It is now in the Massey Collection.

No Money Accepted

Baha'is have no clergymen and nobody gets paid a cent for their work in promoting the faith. They don't believe in either of these things. And if you mailed a $10,000 donation to the Baha'i Centre, here or anywhere else, it would be promptly sent back. The late Carol Lombard, before she accepted the faith, tried to donate $2,000, but her cheque was returned. Baha'is are not allowed to accept contributions from non-believers. They can't even pass a collection plate at public meetings.

The followers of the faith accept Baha'u'llah (Persian for "The Glory of God") who was born in Teheran, in 1817, as a prophet and recognized messenger of God. He is to this age what Christ was to a former age, they believe. Inspired from the same Source, he brings a modern version of the same message supplemented with new knowledge which mankind is now ready to receive.

The remarkable life and the writings of Baha'u'llah are studied closely and form the basis for most Baha'i beliefs and expectations. The most interesting prophecy at the moment may concern the atomic bomb, they believe. Written at least half a century ago it says, "There lies hid within the earth a strange and mighty instrument which has the power to change the atmosphere of the entire earth and its corruption would cause the death of all living creatures."

To Baha'is all revealed religions, Christian or otherwise, are basically one. Instead of stressing the many differences in the nine major religions of the world they stress the sameness. The fundamental belief of the Jewish, Christian and Mohammedan religions is the oneness of God, the fact that before God all men are equal, they explain. Yet today, in thousands of churches of all denominations, many clergymen stress the rightness of their particular sect and the wrongness of everybody else, in complete contradiction to the highest ideal ever conceived, universal love. The spiritual confusion which follows is man's own fault, the result of misunderstanding and misinterpretation.

Commendation

Baha'i principles and beliefs, and especially their pattern for world peace and prosperity, have been submitted to leading political and social figures all over the globe. They have received the highest commendation from such personalities as Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, Tolstoy, Helen Keller, Archduchess Anton of Austria, Princess Olga of Yugoslavia, Luther Burbank, and a host of brilliant men and women whose names are not so readily recognized but whose achievements are outstanding in their social, political, scientific or religious spheres.

Other important people have become actual followers of the faith. The late Queen Marie of Rumania was a Baha'i. Dr. Ali Kula Khan, Persian Ambassador to the United States, is another and so is a prominent district attorney in Washington. The late Carol Lombard, one of Hollywood's most beloved, was a Baha'i.

Canada's first Baha'i was Mrs. W. Maxwell of Montreal, wife of the well known Canadian architect. Visiting Haifa in 1898 she personally saw Abdul-Baha, son of the prophet Baha'u'llah. She was converted and when she returned to Canada the faith was founded in Toronto in 1919. In 1940, Canada had its first Baha'i wedding when George and Noreen Keith-Beattie were married in Toronto.

Baha'is meet every 19 days for a ceremony combining religious consultative and social functions. In keeping with their belief no precise pattern is followed because they try to avoid ritual of a preconceived sort. This they feel, is too apt to lead to elaborate ceremonies and other practices which conceal rather than reveal the true purpose of religion. Only Baha'is are desired at these 19-day meetings, but frequent "firesides" and Sunday night gatherings provide plenty of scope for outsiders to investigate the teachings.

The supervision of local Baha'i affairs is vested in a group of nine which is called a Spiritual Assembly, members being chosen by election. Already Persia has over 500 such bodies. These groups serve for one year and vote on each Baha'i problem. A majority of five carries any motion and once this happens those who voted against it must work for it as enthusiastically as those who voted for it, the theory being that it represents the wishes of the majority. There is none of the campaigning, bickering and interference common to political circles.

Local Spiritual Assemblies are linked with another elected body of nine, a National Spiritual Assembly which concerns itself with nationwide Baha'i affairs. Each National Spiritual Assembly keeps in touch with the Guardian of the Faith who, residing at Haifa in the Holy Land, is responsible for the arduous task of translating and interpreting writings which have still to be passed to followers the world over. His job is for life and the present Guardian is the eldest grandson of Abdul-Baha. Abdul-Baha himself was the respected leader of the faith until he died in 1921, at the age of 77, a year after he had been knighted by the British government when he became Sir Abdul-Baha Abbas, K.B.E.

Impressive Funeral

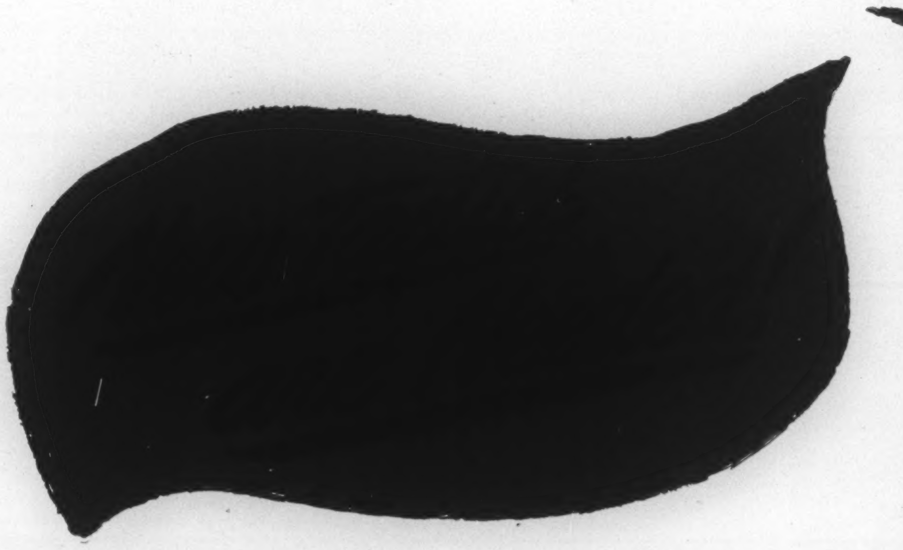
His funeral was one the like of which had never been seen in Palestine. Over 10,000 people walked for two hours up the side of Mount Carmel. Amongst them were Jews, Christians, Moslems, Druses, Egyptians, Greeks, Turks, Kurds as well as a host of American, European and native friends of Abdul-Baha.

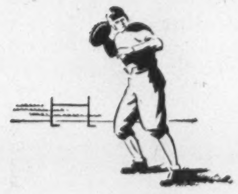
It is part of the Baha'i scheme to establish temples in each community once there are enough followers to make it practical. Already there is such a temple at Wilmette, Illinois. It stands on the shores of Lake Michigan, a great domed structure vaguely similar to India's Taj Mahal. It is 135 feet high with a main hall large enough to accommodate about 700 people. Nine smaller rooms each seat about 100. The central dome features perforated decorations which extend down through the building.

In keeping with Baha'i principles, there is to be associated with each temple a series of buildings calculated to stress the "down-to-earthness" of the Baha'i faith and its belief that science, religion and the physical welfare of man should go hand-in-hand. The Wilmette structure will ultimately have associated with it a hospital, a home for the aged, scientific laboratories, an orphanage, hospice for travellers, a university, and similar beneficial buildings. Canadian Baha'is want a temple, too, but they are too limited in number to contemplate anything along this line at present.

The first Baha'i temple was built many years ago at Ishqabad, Russia. Like the American structure, its grounds feature nine avenues interlacing nine delightful gardens.

Baha'is say there'll be another prophet, but not for a thousand years at least. Meanwhile unity, peace and prosperity, to the followers, are already in sight because they believe that everlasting world peace will come in 1963, the only actual date which is mentioned in the teachings. But how this will come about or what will happen before then is anybody's guess.





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THE WORLD TODAY

De Gaulle's Victory Indicates Major Realignment in France

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE FULL consequences which may flow from the tremendous victory in the French municipal elections of de Gaulle's newly-formed *Rassemblement du Peuple Français* or Rally of the French People, will take months to develop. Although the control which his group has gained over municipal councils throughout every area of France, and notably in Paris, does not actually change membership of the national parliament one whit, it represents such a far-reaching change in popular political sentiment that it is bound to produce a new line-up in the Assembly.

Here it is necessary to explain the nature of this new Rally of the French People, and how, within the first half-year of its existence it could capture over 40 per cent of the votes of the nation.

It is called in France "the party which is not a party." In contesting elections, that is, it acts like a party and draws votes like a party. But de Gaulle founded it for the purpose of finding a wider basis of union for the French people than they were offered in their present, numerous rigid and exclusive parties.

Feeding on hatred and fear of each other, the only thing which these parties share in common, he said at Strasbourg last April in founding his new movement, is a desire to gain the leadership of the government. Since none is strong enough to hold it alone they agree to share it, and also to share among themselves the high offices such as the Presidency, the premiership and the leadership of the two houses of parliament. They remain rivals, however, and the result can only be paralysis of government.

De Gaulle is seeking, fairly obviously, as one of his followers has expressed it, "a government which can govern and an opposition which will act as a check." This would seem to call for a fundamental change in the French voting system, from proportional representation, which inevitably produces many parties each catering to the special interests of a definite group of the population, to the majority system, used in Britain, Canada and the United States, which in general produces only two main parties.

For a Stronger Presidency

When asked about this at a press conference, de Gaulle said he would like to see a plebiscite on the voting system. What he has done meanwhile, is to expound a number of broad principles of political, social and economic policy and call upon personalities in all parties and all walks of life in France who accept these to join his rally. Such were the candidates who contested the municipal elections under his banner, and gained such a sweeping victory.

What are the principles which have drawn this large following together in a quite unusual exhibition of French unity? As he has enunciated them at Strasbourg and since, de Gaulle stands for a stronger Constitution, with a clearer division of powers between the legislative and executive branches. He wishes stronger powers of action for the President than provided by the present Constitution which gives all power to the popularly-elected and almost unchecked Assembly—a body which, as he says, has so often shown paralysis when decision was needed.

As to his economic program, since France lost half of her national wealth in the war he believes that it will take a generation to recover fully. This will require everyone to work to his maximum capacity, require the bringing in of millions of foreign workers, and the increase of both agricultural and industrial production, with the modernization of machinery. By all possible economic and diplomatic means France must secure half as much coal from abroad as she mines herself.

What de Gaulle Urges

The spirit of enterprise and initiative must be encouraged and rewarded, and freedom re-established in each branch of activity as soon as a balance between supply and demand has been reached. But, like the Conservatives in Britain, de Gaulle would accept such nationalization as has already been carried through and it is essentially the same as in Britain: coal, electricity and credit.

For the rest, he would retain French leadership of her overseas territories, lest they be thrown back into chaos, and because to retire from them would be to yield up France's position as a great power. He would seek a settlement in Germany so that France could never again be threatened from that quarter, and would try to maintain French independence between the two world giants of today. But wherever human liberty is threatened, France should be found on the side of the United States.

As *Combat*, one of the best of the new Paris dailies, summed up de Gaulle's program at the time, it was this: "We are a Western people. We refuse to tie ourselves to either of the rival blocs, but will stand beside the United States in defending freedom. It is necessary to reconstruct Europe as a neutral zone between the two giant empires. In the economic sphere, we will avoid at the same time traditional capitalism and totalitarian collectivism." *Combat* added, prophetically, that "these main ideas would rally at one stroke a large majority of the nation."

While the French are a highly politically-minded people, probably two simpler appeals were more comprehensible to the broad electorate than those stated above. *Here was a leader*, a big, strong, courageous and proven figure of the kind to which a people rallies instinctively in a time of profound crisis. And here was the only impressive opposite pole to the Communists, who threaten to submerge French liberty, culture and national history under an alien totalitarianism, and have now joined boldly in the new Comintern challenge.

Why They Vote Communist

But if so many have rallied to preserve traditional French values from the Communist threat, it is a fair question to ask why so many Frenchmen—close to 30 per cent—still vote for Communism? It would require a volume, and one by an abler writer, to analyze the general, world-wide appeal of Communism, which we have seen acquire the proselytizing zeal of a new religion in our materialistic age. Its special appeal to Frenchmen was analyzed by André Siegfried, that great French friend of Canada, some months ago as due to the "*mystique de la gauche*," the appeal of the left, which has gripped many Frenchmen for several generations.

The grandfathers of present-day Frenchmen responded by voting for the Radical Socialists. Their fathers voted for the Socialist Party, when it set up further to the left. Now many Frenchmen think they are voting furthest left when they vote Communist, Siegfried says, fooled by its economic theories and not understanding that it is really a reactionary doctrine, standing for the repression of human freedom.

We left hanging in the air some ways back the question as to what effect this expression of public opinion will have on the National Assembly and the French Government. De Gaulle did attempt, during the last session, to gather a group of deputies from various parties behind his new banner, as he has gathered candidates for the municipal elections. Party discipline held at that time, however, and he had little success.

A new effort almost certainly would have a different result. For the M.R.P. (Mouvement Républicain Populaire, Bidault's party) deputies have learned that they have little electoral support left, except as they are identified as supporters of de Gaulle—as they were originally, in the main.

Bidault, Schumann, Gay and their other leaders cannot be expected to be enthusiastic over having to take second place. But they are really not very far apart from de Gaulle in their essential policies, and they have been warned by their electorate that in direct opposition to de Gaulle they would be wiped out in the next election. In last Sunday's vote the M.R.P. received only eight per cent, against de Gaulle's 41 per cent.

A further large part of de Gaulle's vote came from the Radical Socialist electorate; indeed in Paris and many other places the de Gaullist Rally and the Radicals (who are not radical, or socialist, any more) joined forces beforehand. As for the Right, they are almost too enthusiastic for de Gaulle's anti-Communist program. So it seems that without actually having a party, as such, in the Assembly, de Gaulle will now find a very large group of deputies supporting his policies.

This new development, and the deep division within Premier Ramadier's Socialist Party, make a realignment of the government practically certain, with the premiership passing further to the centre. It will be but the beginning of a profound realignment in French politics, around the two poles of attraction, de Gaulle and the Communists.

If one could expect a normal development, it would go on until the de Gaullist Rally had won the next national election—normally four years away—and become established as the government party. But many things may happen in France, and "normal development" is not likely to be one of them. On the contrary there is certain to be a most strenuous challenge by the Communists, leading the nation to the verge of economic chaos, if not to armed strife.

De Gaulle's achievement in bringing together such a large part of the French nation behind a single program can be better appreciated when one considers the animosities and

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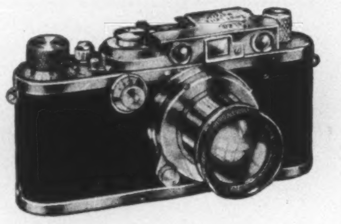

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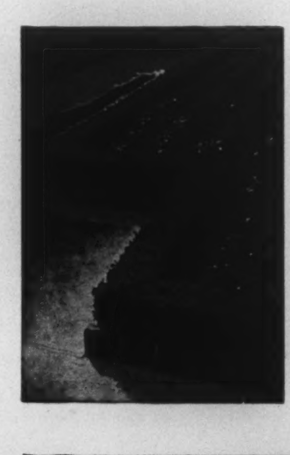

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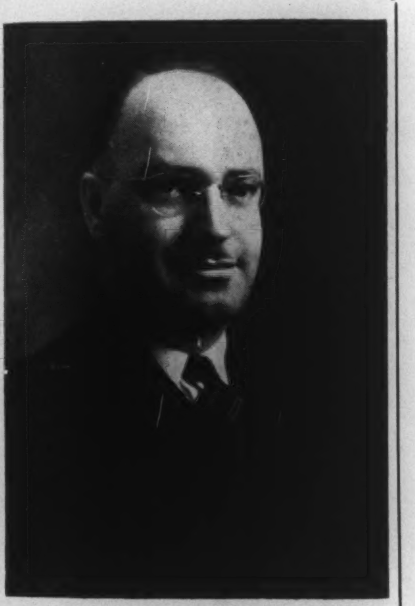
ideologies which have divided even the parties supposed to be "cooperating" within the present government, not to mention the deeper division between these and the Communists.

The Radical Socialists stand for free enterprise, the Socialists of Premier Ramadier for nationalization of industry and a "directed" economy, and the M.R.P. are in between, about where de Gaulle has taken his stand. Again, the M.R.P.'s attitude towards religious education is bitterly opposed by both of its anti-clerical governmental partners. Between the M.R.P. and the Radical Socialists there comes the pretension of the former to be the "new" party of the Resistance, while the latter is termed the "old" party which failed France in 1939-40.

One common belief which has held these three parties together, however, seems to be shared no longer by a larger part of their electorate. That is, the desire to find a middle way, not to offend the Communists too openly, and to pretend that de Gaullism is as much a threat to the Republic as Communism.

While the world, and the United Nations, were being divided into Communist and anti-Communist camps they denied that France could be so divided. They have assiduously denied that they were "anti-Communist;" now much of their following has turned to someone who avows that he is.



FRANK E. MALCOLM whose election as President of the Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Ltd., was announced, October 1st, by the retiring president, Alex A. Fraser. A native of Toronto, Mr. Malcolm has been associated with the company for more than 25 years. He originally joined Shredded Wheat in a sales promotion capacity and his activities took him to every province in Canada. As a result, he is well known to the trade. Mr. Malcolm was appointed General Sales Manager in 1940.

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Of course, much of this attitude stemmed from a deep fear, seemingly shared until lately by most of the nation, that once this split was recognized war was certain, and they would be caught in the middle of it. So their defensive reaction was not to admit that such a split existed in France. Not a little of their resentment against the United States was due to the fact that it formed one of the jaws of the dread pincer which they saw closing on them.

How to Encourage Friends

Now, with just the offer of the Marshall Plan, the largest bloc of the French electorate has intimated that it will follow bold leadership in opposing Communism. Clearly, the implementation of the Marshall Plan by the U.S. Congress will convince still more Frenchmen that they are not merely being caught in an equal division of the world which will make a devastating war certain, but that with effort on their own part and teamwork with other Western European nations and with the U.S., Latin America and the British Dominions, they can find real security in a preponderantly powerful free world.

The steps by which the Truman administration has sought to give France interim aid during the past fortnight—steps which showed real political acumen in Washington, as well as generosity and considerable ingenuity in finding the funds—must have encouraged many Frenchmen that they were going to be backed up in their grim struggle this winter against food shortage and a falling franc.

Full implementation of the Marshall Plan is needed to encourage many other peoples more closely menaced by the Red Army and their own Communists than we are menaced in America, and to make possible the gathering of three-quarters of the world, or more, as Churchill has urged again, into an association which would provide the best guarantee against a new world war within practical reach today.

The influence which de Gaullist policies will have in the French Assembly from now on, along with obligations arising out of the Marshall Plan, make it altogether likely that should the coming London conference of the Foreign Ministers fail to write a peace treaty for Germany, France will agree to amalgamate her occupation zone with the Anglo-American, perhaps in return for the industrial plants now marked for reparations.

There are very few who expect the London talks to succeed. When they are shown clearly to be deadlocked, Washington anticipates a bold Soviet stroke, calling for a "simultaneous withdrawal of occupation troops".

A Soviet Move in Germany?

The same proposal was made recently for Korea, as a counter-move to the American appeal to the United Nations. While it seemed an awkward one for a democratic government to refuse, the American answer has been, in fact, very effective.

Washington believed that the Soviets were calculating that, once the American troops were gone from the south, the Communist regime which is solidly established in the northern zone, with its Communist-trained army estimated at 200,000 and the help of Communist cells in the southern zone, would soon be able to dominate the whole country.

So it replied with a proposal for a United Nations Commission to supervise free elections throughout the country, to set up a Korean national government. When this government was securely established, the occupation troops would be withdrawn. It may be added that, from the experience with Soviet guarantees of free elections in the countries of Eastern Europe, Washington has not the slightest expectation that Moscow will accept this proposal, or if it accepted, would carry it out faithfully.

A similar calculation is seen behind the prospective Soviet proposal for simultaneous withdrawal of occupation troops from Germany. A Communist regime is already thoroughly established in the Soviet zone, and increased activity has been noted in recent months in setting up Communist cells in the western zones. It has obviously been easy, as British Intelligence officers ruefully admitted to me last year, to slip any number of German Communists and N.K.V.D. agents into the western zones along with the hundreds of thousands of refugees.

Then there is the Paulus Army. I have noted here from time to time during the past three years the rumors that the "Free German Army" formed along with the "League of German Officers" in 1943-44 had never been disbanded. The latest report is that it is held, in the strength of 100,000 or more, in the southern Ukraine.

It may be asked whether the Russians would really trust von Paulus and his army to carry out their policy. While in the long run Germans will probably react as Germans, if they have the chance, the immediate answer to this question is that the Soviets will have seen to it that every unit, large and small, of the von Paulus army is under the control of political commissars reporting to the N.K.V.D.

While prepared to see the Soviets make world-wide propaganda to the effect that they are seeking a peaceful solution for Germany but the Western powers, with imperialistic ambitions there, will not withdraw their troops, it is certain that the British, French and Americans will not fall for this game.

Anyone who knows the political, moral and economic condition of the Germans today knows that another totalitarianism could be set up there far more easily than a democracy can be built up. To allow Germany, with potentially the most powerful industry in Europe, to be Communized, and Soviet power to press directly on the borders of France and the Low Countries, would be to yield up the Continent.

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Landlords and Tenants in New Relationship

By STANLEY McCONNELL

When is a man's home his castle? Certainly not under war and postwar controls, the writer reminds us. Economists have long been accused of being theorists. In his personal experience recounted below, Mr. McConnell has not hesitated to get right down to earth in his treatment of property; to enter the laboratory of daily life and personal reactions and give us his findings.

Turning from the local problem of a Toronto residential area, he stresses the importance of a right conception of property in relation to our economic and political future, now in the making.

IT WAS Alexander Pope who said "the proper study of mankind is man". One might paraphrase and assert that the proper study of human society is property; for as man is projected into matter, the relationships of man with man are necessarily expressed through matter, or property.

We come by natural evolution to the relationship of landlord and tenant. I don't know why destiny cast me in the role of landlord. A flair for property springing from some land-hungry ancestor, or perhaps an early recognition that the legal ownership of a plot of ground extending to the earth's centre was a good planetary anchor, may account for it. Here I merely record the fact: I *was* a landlord.

I had followed property down the dizzy slopes of deflation to the rocks of liquidation. When the wreckage was cleared away, parts of it still clung to me or I to it. Because of its get-at-ability for taxing purposes, I must have educated at least six fair-sized families through all the grades, though a consistent bachelor. When the tide turned, I followed its appreciation with interest and occasional profit. It became for me a social and economic laboratory. Though not a single-taxer, I came to realize that if one could penetrate the mysteries inherent in property relationships one would possess the key to most of our social ills and a more than passing insight into human nature.

Duties and Rights

I have met people who seemed constitutionally opposed to the ownership of property. Was it because it was so difficult to acquire, or were they seeking to avoid the duties of a landlord? Coincident with the duties were a few rights—the right to collect rent, to make alterations and repairs, to have and to hold: in short, the right to park.

The law of property is well defined by Blackstone and others; and until recent years one could move with some confidence in the prescribed legal channels, could choose one's tenants and when the lease expired, could terminate the relationship. It seemed a good working arrangement, sanctioned by centuries of trial and error.

We entered then the twilight zone. The pendulum swung from depreciated property and rents to growing appreciation. The demand for landlords sharply increased and there were not enough to meet the demand. Obviously then, the thing to do was to make the most of those available. Their rents were frozen and the tenants' right of possession given precedence over the owners'. The landlord still retained his privilege of paying taxes and of maintenance. He could also collect the rents assigned to him and pay the added costs of upkeep. But this was an emergency and so the fine points of the law of property had to be set aside for a time.

Many anxious hours were spent by the state's advisers on another aspect of this great public question. Rents had been stabilized at an uneconomic level without benefit of subsidy, but how to prevent the appreciation of property values? It should be against the law. But what law? Even Henry George might have failed to devise a law to keep property values from rising as landlords contracted themselves out of a false position and homeseekers had perforce to accept the duties, rights and emoluments of owning property. The legislators were not equal to it.

A few bold or reckless landlord spirits carried on, deep-dyed lovers of property for its own sake. A curious situation now developed. The relationship of landlord and tenant became more binding than a marriage contract, though the parties did not undertake to love, honor and obey. The Rental Courts were cluttered up with irate landlords and incompatible and obnoxious tenants. Tempers flared. Pent emotions found expression in pungent English. The judges deliberated some new legal posers. What constitutes incompatibility? There are no precedents for a law of temperament.

In this new intimate landlord-tenant relationship, tenants changed hands with the deeds, coming in un-

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der the provision of "other hereditaments". A thriving business developed in guest homes, a euphonious term for rooming houses. The stock-in-trade consisted of furniture and paying guests. In one case known to the writer an elderly couple purchased a guest home business from a tenant and settled in peacefully without troubling to inform the owner. When apprised of the fact, the landlord refused for several months to accept rent but finally threw up his hands and played the game.

Remote Control

Seeking all experience, I bought a guest home in an old but exclusive residential area of Toronto, taking a lease with an option to purchase the property. On the one hand, I was a tenant of my landlord, on the other a landlord to my tenants. I thought of it as a possible future home, but they did not look on it with favor. The guests or hereditaments, having arrived before I did, had me at a disadvantage. From the first I was aware of a subtle but definite social distinction, an unbridgeable gap between us. I operated the house by remote control through a worthy English housekeeper who was shortly informed that she was in the minority and what the landlord didn't know wouldn't hurt him. My efforts to improve the landlord-tenant relationship were unavailing. Though I possessed a front door key, my guests, secured in possession by Rental Control regulations, considered me a necessary, but somewhat innocuous evil.

Not wishing to remain where I was not welcome, I decided to sell my furniture and terminate my lease. When this occurred, my tenants, by an inexplicable omission in the overall coverage of Rental Control, lost their security of tenure. To put it baldly, they had to move. There was no provision in the Control regulations requiring us to move to the same address. This must have been a legislative oversight, for if landlords are indispensable and the supply inadequate, they should not be permitted to escape their responsibilities.

In this somewhat circuitous way I obtained a judicious separation from my tenants and became an ex-landlord. I wish my ex-tenants every success in their search for a new and better landlord. Meanwhile I think some further research should be made into the ingredients of property law, and human nature. In Blackstone's day, a man's home was his castle. Freedom of association is one of our most precious liberties though greatly impaired by wartime controls. The security provision as applied to rooms is an unwise regulation. As a breeder of discord, it has no equal. A house with a Rental Control atmosphere is not a pleasant place in which to live. As long as it is in force, many home owners who would be willing to ease the housing shortage by taking one or several paying guests will refuse to do so.

Decision to Make

The scene of my experiment, an old, respectable and restricted residential district (Toronto - Rosedale) of many-roomed houses, has an important decision to make. Forced by a wartime suspension of By-law 114-74 to accept the city's office workers and university students as guests, will it seek to revert to its former status or accept the change as its natural evolution? The older residents are waiting for decontrol to bring the By-law into effect. A recent attempt to require licences for rooming houses brought a storm of protest and some bad moments for the city fathers as they faced the embattled women who provide such accommodation and saw in this the thin edge of the wedge. Meanwhile the old houses themselves have taken on a new lease of life.

If one follows the evolution of property law over the centuries, one realizes that it does not lend itself to hasty improvisation. Its economic and social implications are far reaching. If the restraints and heartburnings of wartime control should lead to a re-examination of the underlying reasons behind the housing shortage and a recognition of the fact that in this field as in so many others the basic factors of supply and demand are in the end supreme and invalidate all fixed and arbitrary controls, they will have served some purpose.

Are we, as some have suggested, moving toward a new conception of property ownership or will the old legal foundations with their political and economic superstructures stand the shock of change? During the war we have experienced the rigidities, the injustices and paralyzing effects of overhead control. We are entering the area of free prices, freedom of contract and freedom of association —the freedoms which were our natural environment. Can we rediscover the lost principle of stability and economic health or discover a new one which will serve us? Upon the answer will depend the social structure of the coming age.

• •

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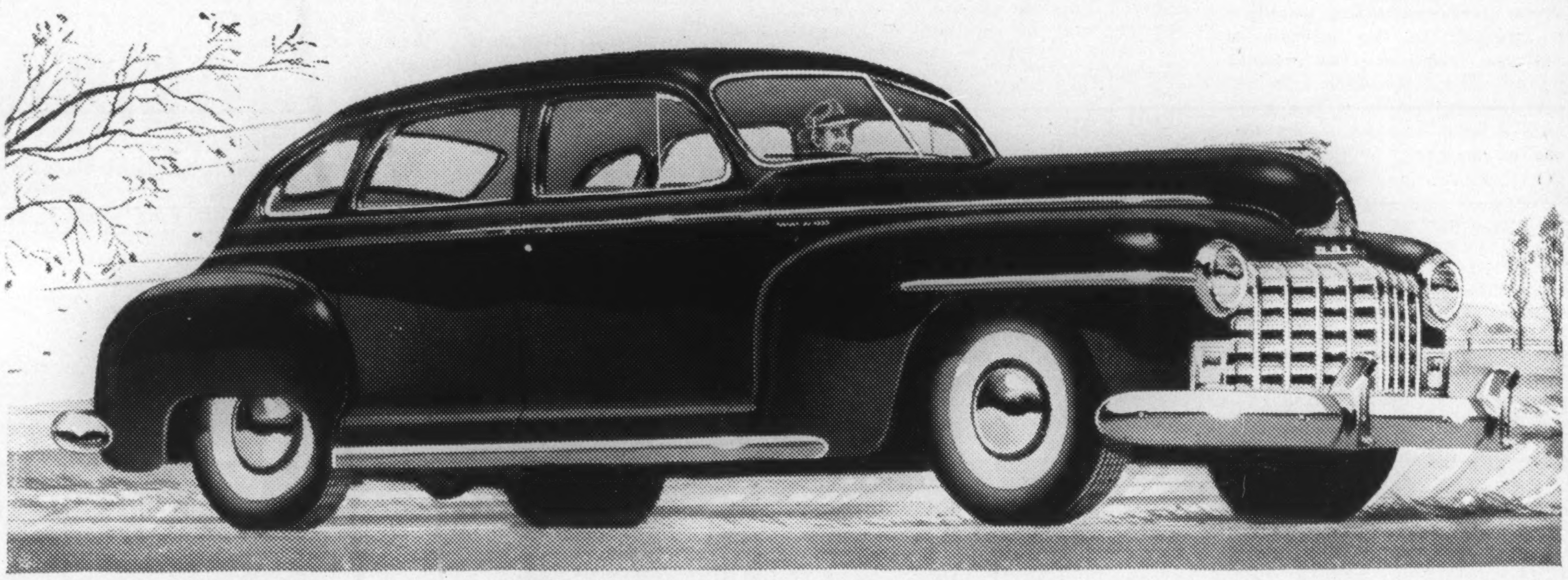

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Big Labor Convention Sets Bold Program

By NORMAN S. DOWD

In this article, written exclusively for Saturday Night, the Executive Secretary of the Canadian Congress of Labor reports on the recent labor convention in Toronto. Not only was it the largest ever held in Canada—763 delegates representing 360,000 workers, but it boldly tackled problems of domestic and foreign policy, including the issue of Communism in the Canadian labor movement, and crystallized discussion into a program to urge upon government and people—a program in the interest of national welfare and world peace. The convention was certain demonstration of the wide and intense interest of the Canadian worker.

MOST conventions are routine affairs, of social interest rather than economic or political significance. They provide an opportunity for the release of steam, and the passing of resolutions which at best are pious hopes, but which delude the delegates into thinking they have accomplished something worthwhile. Labor gatherings are rarely an exception, but the Seventh Annual Convention of the Canadian Congress of Labor, held last fortnight in Toronto, was noteworthy for several reasons.

The Congress is a young, virile and progressive organization. It was formed only in 1940, and represents workers in every Canadian industry, but its membership consists mainly of the mass-production workers, in the steel, automobile, rubber, lumber and packinghouse industries. The tone and spirit of a Congress of Labor convention therefore reflect the vitality and energy of unions made up of workers who are still in the morning of life.

Last week's convention laid down a program of domestic and foreign policy for Canada in clear-cut terms; it dealt forcefully with the Communist faction within its ranks, and it gave evidence of the determination of the Congress to promote by action, on both the economic and the political fields, the attainment of economic security and the highest possible standards of living for the workers and the people of Canada. It is further notable because it was the largest Labor convention ever held in Canada, with 763 delegates, representing 360,000 workers from Sydney to Nanaimo.

The keynote of the convention was sounded by President A. R. Mosher in his address on the opening day, in which he discussed such matters as Labor unity, price-control, housing, research, education and political action. Mr. Mosher urged the utmost possible assistance to Great Britain and the continent of Europe in their efforts to rebuild their economy.

Full Agenda

Among the matters to which special attention was given during the week were: a Canadian Bill of Rights; a national labor code based on proposals submitted to the Industrial Relations Committee of the House of Commons toward the close of the last session; subsidies and price-control, a special session of Parliament being requested to re-establish these in the national interest; support for the cooperative movement; endorsation of committees combatting racial intolerance; a broad national program for low-rental housing; two weeks' annual vacation with pay; joint conferences with representatives of governments and management to secure standardization of labor laws; unity between the Canadian Congress of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; fair prices for farm products; a guaranteed annual income; and a comprehensive social security plan for Canada.

The convention endorsed the packinghouse workers' strike and requested that the federal and provincial governments immediately institute conciliation on a national basis, with a view to obtaining a just settlement of the dispute. Two provincial governments came in for criticism, the Quebec Government being condemned for anti-union activities, such as "the use of force against picket-lines, union-smashing tactics, and the jailing of labor leaders," while the Government of British Columbia was condemned for having adopted Bill 39, which came under fire, particularly because it permitted government-supervised strike votes, and fines for infraction of the legislation by unions and union members.

Foreign Policy

The most controversial discussion at the convention arose out of a resolution on Canadian foreign policy, introduced on Tuesday afternoon, October 7. It referred to the dangerous trend which was developing in international affairs, and expressed the opinion that "the fears of the people of the world are today brought about by a rampant and militant Russian Communistic imperialism assisted by its 'fifth columns' in all countries, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, by monopoly capitalist imperialism."

The resolution continued: "The peoples of the world are caught between these two predatory forces. The situation in Greece and Indonesia is only incidental evidence of the struggle between these two groups seeking world-domination, while in the United Nations the cold hand of the veto paralyzes that great body from functioning on behalf of peace and the economic rehabilitation of the war-torn countries of the world."

It commended the Marshall plan, and indicated the willingness of Canada to help the nations in need. It stated that it was "geographically logical that Canada exercise military cooperation with the United States," and that, while Canada sought good relationships with all nations, it was not prepared to appease the U.S.S.R., the United States or any other nation.

The negotiation of trade treaties with Russia and other countries was approved, but "it must be made abundantly clear that such a treaty must be governed by the fundamental consideration that Canadian hospitality will not be abused as it has been in the past. A treaty with Soviet Russia must not mean an attempt by Russia, or its agents, to corrupt the citizens of this country, and the basis of friendship must be more than a one-way street."

The convention therefore demanded, in the interest of world peace, a cessation of the activities of Communistic and capitalistic imperialism, and the enforcement of freedom for all peoples. It called upon the United Nations to put its house in order and become a militant agency for the peace of the world as against those whose activities constitute a menace to it.

This resolution immediately stirred up violent opposition on the part of delegates who were spokesmen for what was recognized as the Communist faction at the convention. They strongly condemned the Marshall plan and military cooperation with the U.S. Among those who spoke in favor of the resolution were Elroy Robson, Vice-President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers; Donald MacDonald, a member of the United Mine Workers of America, Sydney; Murray Cotterill,

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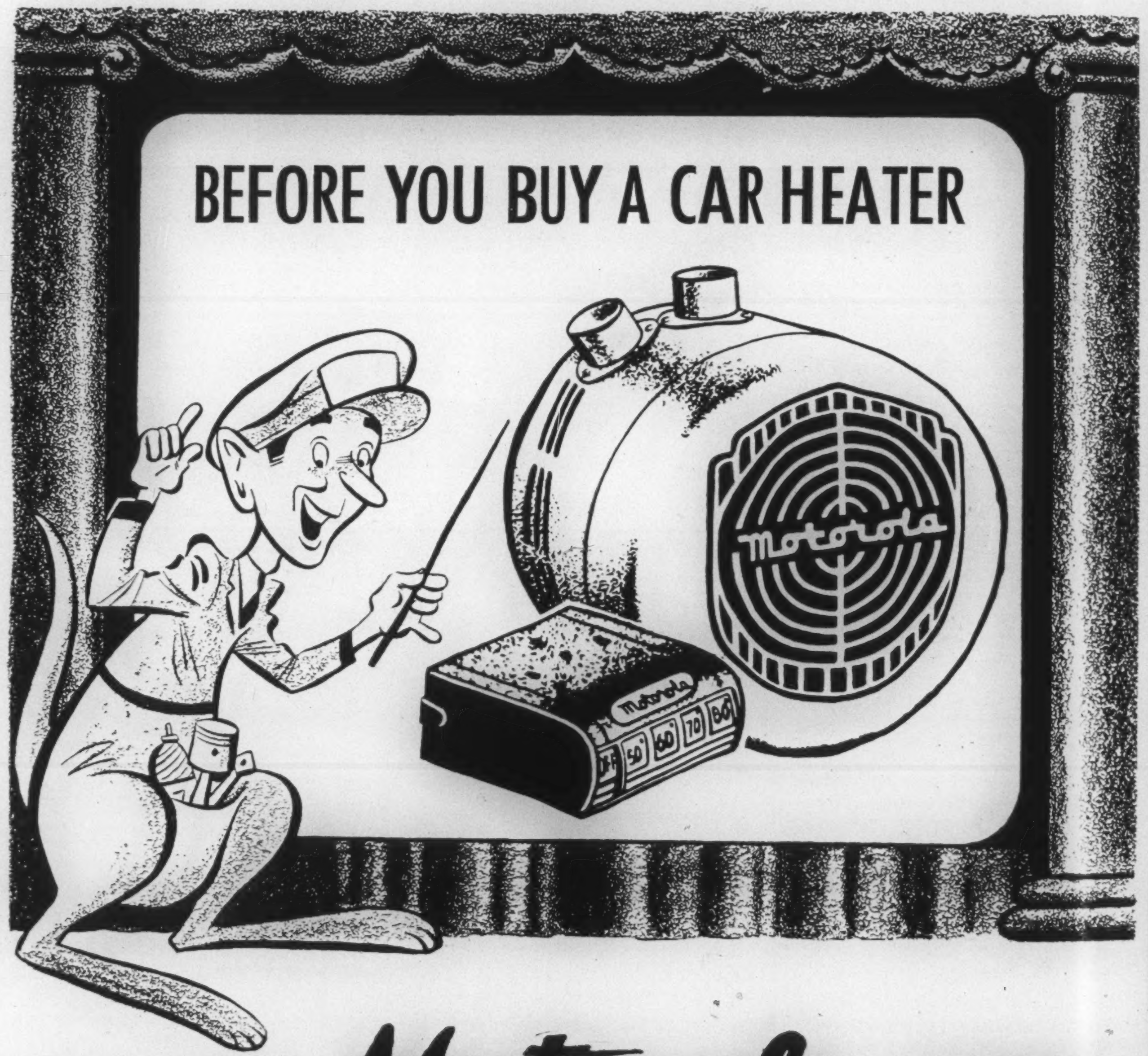

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President of the Toronto Labor Council, and Pat Conroy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress. A roll call vote was taken and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 546 to 165.

On the following day, October 8, the resolutions committee introduced a resolution on the subject of Communist policy. The preamble to the resolution read as follows:—

"Whereas the continuous function of the Communist movement is a persistent denunciation and baiting of all individuals who do not agree with the objectives of Communism, and since the function of the trade union movement is to increase the liberties and freedom of its members, and since we hold that the attacks of capitalists on trade union movement and application of Communist policy have the same end in view, either the restriction or the abolition of the freedom of trade unionists:"

Opposed Totalitarianism

It was therefore resolved that the convention condemn and denounce both Communist and capitalist attempts to stifle the freedom of the workers, and go on record as opposing by all legitimate means any totalitarian philosophy, whether it be Communist, Fascist, or a reflection of either one.

J. E. McGuire, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers, pointed out that Communism was sabotaging the trade union movement, and that, unless Communists could control the movement, they tried to smash it. "We find in our midst," he said, "people who stand in the courts of our country and admit that their first loyalty is to Moscow." Secretary-Treasurer Conroy concluded the debate by stating that the resolution aimed at "ending once and for all Communist character - assassination of Congress members. Communism within our ranks has carried on a constant, every-day policy of assassinating, smearing, and scandalizing the character of all those with whom the Communists disagree." The resolution was endorsed by a majority even larger than the one obtained in the roll call vote on foreign policy.

Having denounced both Communist and capitalist attempts to restrict the freedom of Labor and the masses of the people, the convention went on to adopt a resolution re-affirming its endorsation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation as the political arm of Labor, recommending to Congress unions that they concentrate their political activity through the medium of the C.C.F., and urging that all groups of Canadian citizens who are seeking an equitable social order should cooperate in electing the C.C.F. in both the provincial and federal fields.

Opposition's Attack

The resolution was attacked by the opposition group, which called for a "Federated Labor Party," embracing workers and the farmers. President Mosher joined the debate, stating that "the place to strike for legislation is at the ballot-box and not with the strike vote. The forces of Labor must be mobilized to obtain the kind of legislation we want." Vice-President A. McAuslane said the proposal for a federated labor party apparently reflected a new line adopted by the Communists. The resolution was adopted by a large majority.

A further set-back for the Communist element occurred when a proposed amendment to the Congress Constitution providing for block voting was defeated. At the present time no proxy voting is permitted, but some of the larger affiliated unions believed that their influence would be strengthened if they could obtain an amendment whereby one delegate might vote for the number of union members he represented. Other constitutional amendments were of a minor character.

Reports were received from committees on legislation, organization and education and publicity, among others. Reports were also received from a special committee on proposed amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act, and from C. H. Millard and George Burt, who represented the Congress at the World Federation of Trade Unions meeting in Prague in June last. In addition, Mr. Millard reported on the International Labor Conference, held in Geneva in the same month, to which he was a delegate.

The election of officers, held on October 10, returned to office President A. R. Mosher, Vice-Presidents A. McAuslane and S. Spivak, Secretary-Treasurer P. Conroy and Executive Committee members S. Barrett, J. E. McGuire and C. H. Millard. J. M. Bédard, a former Executive Committee member, did not stand for re-election, and was succeeded by T. Prézeau of Montreal. George Burt, Canadian Director of the United Automobile Workers of America, was defeated, and was succeeded by T. Brannagan, of Windsor, also a member of the U.A.W.A., on the Executive Committee.

The official banquet on the evening of October 9 was attended by nearly 1,000 people The chief speakers were Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Federal Minister of Labor, and Hon. James Thorn, High Commissioner for New Zealand. Both dealt with labor legislation, and emphasized the necessity of high production as the basis of social well-being. Mr. Thorn concluded his address with the words: "We are living in a world where the workers are determined to enjoy good conditions at their employment and to have the advantage of social welfare legislation. They are entitled to these. But, on the other hand, they have responsibilities. They have to remember that only by the production of wealth and services can these benefits be made possible, that this is the obligation which is on them. To the extent they meet it, they will establish their qualifications to take a greater part in the government of their country and the administration of its industry." The applause which Mr. Thorn received indicated substantiaal agreement with this point of view.

No previous Labor convention in Canada was given so much publicity as this one, and it was almost invariably favorable. Seventeen reporters for newspapers and news services were on hand, together with photographers, and banner headlines, editorials, radio news and commentaries indicated widespread popular interest in the convention proceedings. Probably few conventions of any Canadian institution have attracted greater national and international attention.

The convention was therefore unprecedented in a number of important respects. It brought together the largest group of labor representatives ever assembled in Canada; it faced clearly the issue of Communism in the Canadian labor movement, and utterly condemned it, and it laid down a program of national and international policies which it will urge the government and the people to adopt in the interest of national welfare and world peace. It provided ample evidence of the wide variety of matters in which the workers are interested, as well as their capacity to express themselves, and to think logically and constructively on domestic and foreign issues. It established still more firmly the status of the Congress as an independent labor organization with worthy objectives and high ideals, seeking by every means in its power to promote the attainment of higher standards of living and the utmost possible security for Canada and the other nations of the world.

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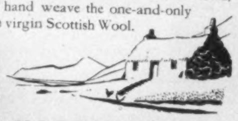

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SPORTING LIFE

How Canadian Rugby Is Dying for Want of Chance-Taking Teams

By KIMBALL McILROY

A COLLEAGUE of ours, some weeks ago, replied to an irate Canadian correspondent who was complaining about the fact that there was an increasing tendency among rugby writers to call middle-wings tackles, inside-wings guards, outside-wings ends, and the snap a center (or centre; which?). The colleague said that the alternative terms were shorter, which was logical enough, and that anyway the two games (Canadian and American) were getting closer and closer all the time, which, while obviously true, is deplorable.

The nomenclature is of no moment. The American terms *are* handier, though they, like our own, are holdovers from past eras. Others besides tackles tackle, and just who does the guard guard? On top of that, what are we going to call our backs in American terminology? Even down there there's an increasing tendency (except among T-formation users) to drop the old quarter-, half-, and fullback designations for such descriptive expressions as wing-back, tail-back, and so on. Perhaps we all ought to figure out an entirely new set of names.

However, all that's still not important. What matters is this progressive tendency toward the identification of the two games. The theory that if it's American it must be good falls down badly when it comes to football. The American professional rules aren't bad; the collegiate rules are terrible. And there's a reason.

As American college football grew to be bigger and bigger business, and unbeaten records got to be million-dollar propositions at the gate, high-priced coaches of the big colleges started worrying over the fact that from time to time their gold-plated aggregations were being knocked off in early-season games by such obscure outfits as Slippery Rock Teachers (that one actually exists), who were lucky enough to take prompt advantage of the odd fumble and break.

The coaches resolved to do something about it, and they could, too, since the college rules are made by the coaches. They sifted the rules and struck out everything that smacked of chance. The result made it almost certain that the better team would win, which may be an excellent idea from a purely academic point of view, but also made the game, as a spectacle, a very poor competitor with its Canadian counterpart.

No Passes, No Score

According to the American rules, you can't even pick up an opposing player's fumble and run with it. There's no such thing as anyone being onside on a punt. If the safety man figures it's dangerous to catch the ball, or to pick it up and run with it, he just leaves it lying there and it's dead as soon as someone else touches it. And so on. This department once witnessed a late-season contest between the two leading contenders for top honors among the colleges. Neither team scored, neither team completed a pass, and neither team made a run of more than fifteen yards. The sportswriters spoke afterwards of what sound football both sides had displayed. It sure enough was, sound as can be.

There's nothing very much wrong with the Canadian game as it stands (although that nebulous ten-yard interference limit might be abolished and lineman — only — permitted to block anywhere). A coach who is willing to make the most of the present rules can not only pack the fans through the turnstiles but also can win a lot of games. As witness Lew Hayman's Argo clubs of revered memory, and even the Argos of last year. These same rules also permit a coach, if he wants, to play a reasonable facsimile of the American game. This is usually very successful early in the season, until the Canadian-style clubs get their extensions clicking, and then folds like an Arabian tent. Last year's Hamilton Wildcats, using a tight box formation and lots of spinners, mowed the opposition down in the O.R.F.U. until the play-offs, when Balmy Beach, using extensions and cut-backs off them, ran around the ends all night.

Hard-Plunging

Alouettes, thanks to the Chicago Bears, had a heavy, hard-plunging, sound-passing club. Argos, thanks to nobody much, were fast and tricky, using a lot of end runs. The two met in a home-and-home series for the privilege of playing Balmy Beach in the Eastern finals. Well, Argos met the Beach, who, using even more extensions, would probably have beaten them if they'd kept running and hadn't started passing. Then Winnipeg arrived, boasting a modified T-formation. The T-formation is a dandy, when employed in a suitable habitat. It got Winnipeg six points. Argos had to be content with formations long since discarded by the elite, and 28 points.

What light the present season will throw on the controversy remains to be seen. The West is reported to have begun running the ends, with salutary results; the East is turning more and more to the centre of the line and power. It's a good bet, though, that the bacon will finally go to someone who employs the technique of bucking a couple of times to pack 'em in close and then taking the easy fresh-air route around the ends.

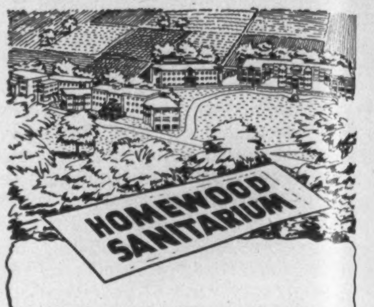
Nevertheless, the tendency even in Canada is to get away from taking chances. The best play in Canadian rugby, as many astute observers keep pointing out, is still the onside kick. Figure the odds. If you've got two men onside, even if the other club has three men back you've got a two in five chance of latching onto the ball. Even if you don't, it's still a punt and you're no worse off. But the onside kick is "risky", and moreover old-fashioned. Better just pass.

The sleeper is another good go, too, that nobody much tries any more. What have you got to lose? If they spot him, okay, you call him back and have a shot at something else. If they don't spot him . . . And why restrict the sleeper to the old system of having a guy lie down along the sidelines and try to look as much like a groundhog as possible? What's wrong with the old gag of sending two substitutes on and three off, the third man to go just as far as the side-lines and then scoot for the goal as the ball is passed. Alert teams count the boys coming on and going off, but there aren't many alert teams, and never were.

This department used to have a coach who spent the Winter, Spring, and Summer poring over a rule-book, looking for loop-holes. Maybe if he'd lived a cleaner youth he'd have been a lawyer. Anyway, he came up with some dandies.

He discovered that the rules said the

(*Continued on Page 26*)



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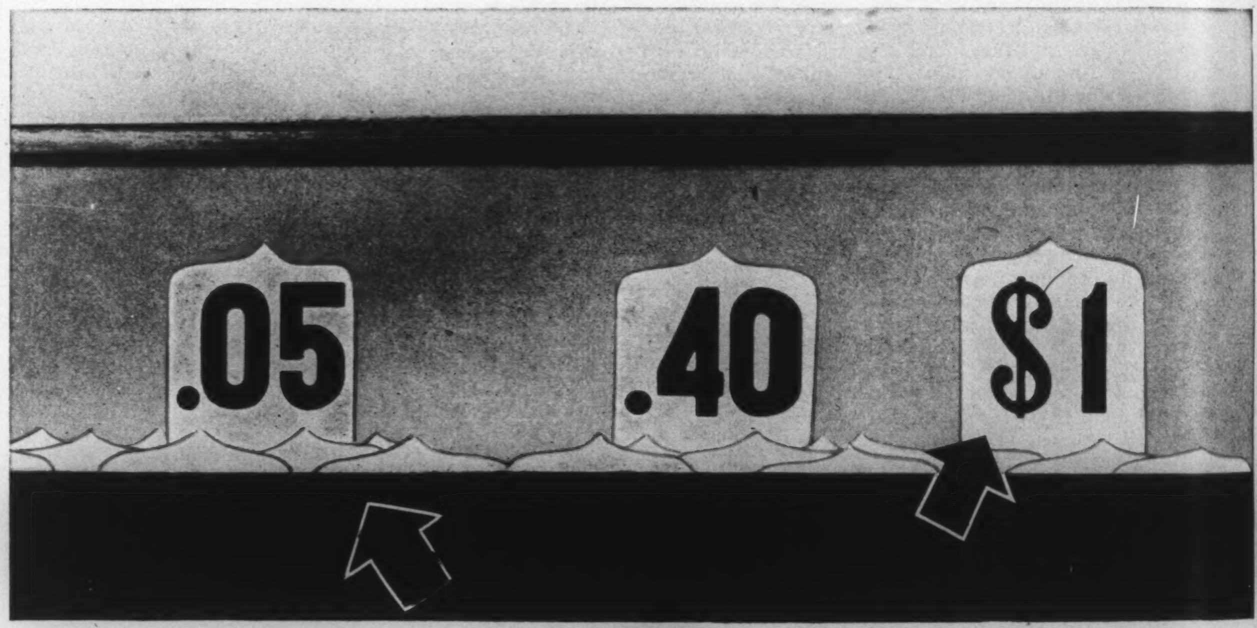

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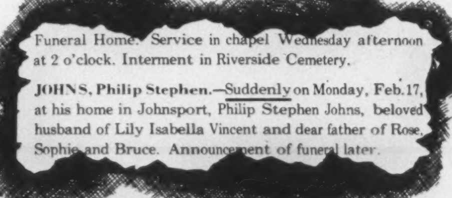
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Book by Bishop Barnes Now Is Storm Centre

By CANON H. P. PLUMPTRE

The Archbishop of Canterbury has recently denounced Bishop Barnes' book on "The Rise of Christianity". This article, by a leading exponent of modernist thought in Canada, describes the book rather than defends it. He concludes with the question whether, "with Communism engulfing Christian countries as Mohammedanism did a thousand years ago", we may not need another Reformation.

BISHOP Barnes has been known for many years as a leader of progressive thought in the Church of England. This fact has brought down upon him abundant abuse from those who did not share his viewpoint, and in the year 1928 he published a volume of his more outspoken pronouncements under the title "Should Such a Faith Offend?"

Of late little has been heard of him, but evidently he has not been idle. He tells us in the brief Foreword of his new book, "The Rise of Christianity", that "reading for this book lightened the burden of nearly a decade of diocesan routine: in the writing of it I have found some relief from the anxieties and miseries of war." In reality this book is the product of a lifetime's pondering over some of the problems of the Christian Faith.

Early Development

No thoughtful man, as he contemplates the development of Christianity from its earliest stage in the Gospel story to its full-fledged institutional form at the time of the Council of Nicæa in 325 A.D., can fail to ask himself the questions: How did this amazing development take place? Are we sure that such development, both inside and outside the pages of the New Testament, was always true to type? For history provides all too many examples of the truth of the maxim, "The idea creates the institution and the institution destroys the idea". Many writers in recent years have been studying with fresh enthusiasm this problem, and Bishop Barnes' book is the latest, but assuredly not the last, of the series.

It would be impossible in a brief article to give even the barest analysis of the ground covered in his eighteen chapters. All that can be attempted is to point out the three main principles which (as he tells us) have guided the writing of the book, both so as to encourage some to read it, and, equally, to warn others against the undertaking. For, in justice to the author and to avoid distress and misunderstanding, only those should read who have some acquaintance with modern New Testament scholarship and literature.

First, he claims to have written, or at least tried to write, with the detachment and truth-loving spirit of the true scientist. "I have sought", he says, "with firm impartiality to reach the truth, so far as it can be ascertained."

Now all bona-fide historians, like judges, know that in the assessment of the value of evidence, and especially in relation to unusual and abnormal events, everything depends upon bringing the witness and the thing that he relates as closely together as possible. The lapse of time invariably distorts the story. The most celebrated instance of this is, perhaps, the controversy with regard to the "stigmata" of St. Francis of Assisi, the marks in his hands and feet like those of the crucified Christ. Hence no small part of the Bishop's book is engaged in discussing the dates of the books of the New Testament.

During the last quarter of the nineteenth century a school of historians arose which assigned a much later date to many of these books, or parts of them, than tradition has accorded them, with a corresponding depreciation of their historical value. They were answered, however, by another school of historians, headed by the famous Cambridge trio Lightfoot, Westcott and Hort, who were believed to have reversed the decision and re-established the traditional dates. One result of the Bishop's studies has been, again, to postpone some of these dates and the reaction may be again in a conservative direction. But the study of these books and of their historical background has made great advances during the last fifty years.

No Miracles

Second, while the Bishop says that he has sought with firm impartiality to reach the truth, there is one "prejudice"—using the word in its original sense—which he frankly admits. "I examine," he says, "the origin of Christianity from the point of view of one who accepts alike the methods of analytical scholarship, and the postulate of the large-scale, or finite-scale, uniformity of nature which is fundamental in modern science."

In him, in plain words, the scientist has got the upper hand of the dogmatist. Miracles for the philosopher may take place, but for the scientist and the historian they are not there. This presupposition will no doubt line up his readers for or against him. It is the "iron curtain" which divides them. It is the "postulate" of all his thinking. He tells us this on the first page, so we know what to expect.

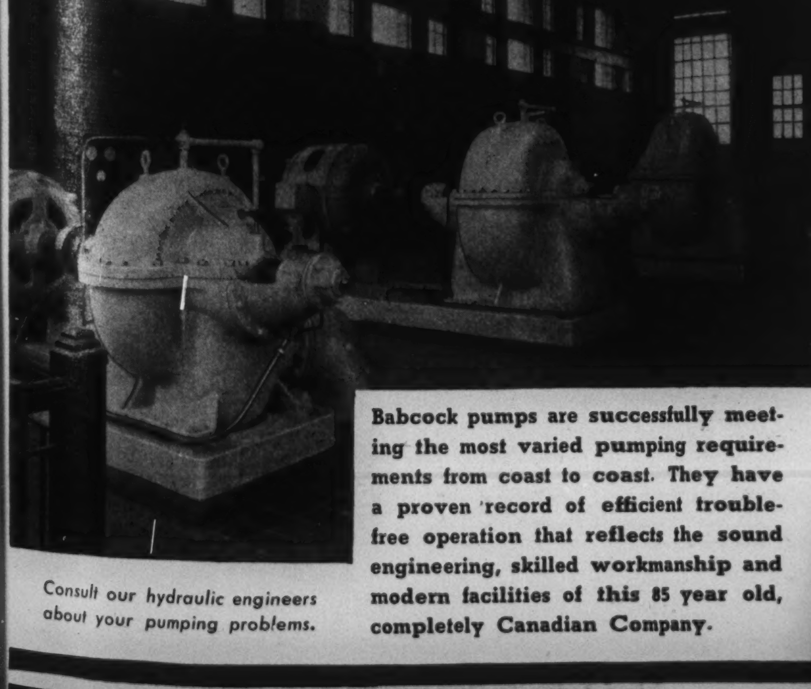
Third, there will be those who exclaim that by discarding so much that has been traditional in Christian belief, the Bishop has nothing to offer us but an "emaciated Gospel," with the very core taken out of religion. He anticipates the criticism, and tells us that it is just this "core" that remains when much that is of secondary importance has been removed:

Satisfying Faith

He says that he knows this to be so from his own personal experience. To quote again from the Foreword: "Some, who have been brought up in the belief that there is a deadly opposition between science and scholarship on the one hand and Christianity on the other, may be surprised that the result of the search is not a spiritual desert: there emerges, I submit, a lovely and satisfying faith which contains the essentials of the great Christian tradition . . . I personally find that the early Christian story as it can now be told explains why men, gaining experience from prayer and sacraments, have, since the gospel was first proclaimed, worshipped Jesus the Christ as divine. I, too, so worship Him: I have been at pains that the fact should not affect my historical inquiry."

And may the writer of this article, as one who has read the Bishop's writings for many years and known something of him personally, confirm this testimony by saying that his friends can only think of Bishop Barnes as one who has a deep devotion to our Lord, and who lives in the consciousness of God's presence in the hope of immortality.

Only time can show whether the views advocated in this book will find general acceptance. If they do we shall be on our way to another Reformation. But perhaps — with Communism engulfing Christian countries as Mohammedanism did a thousand years ago, and with a quite unprecedented drift from organized religion as was shown so forcibly in the booklet "Towards the Conversion of England"—that may be what we need. Did not Burke say "The Reformation was an arrested movement"? And since his time science has given us a new world and scholarship a new Bible.



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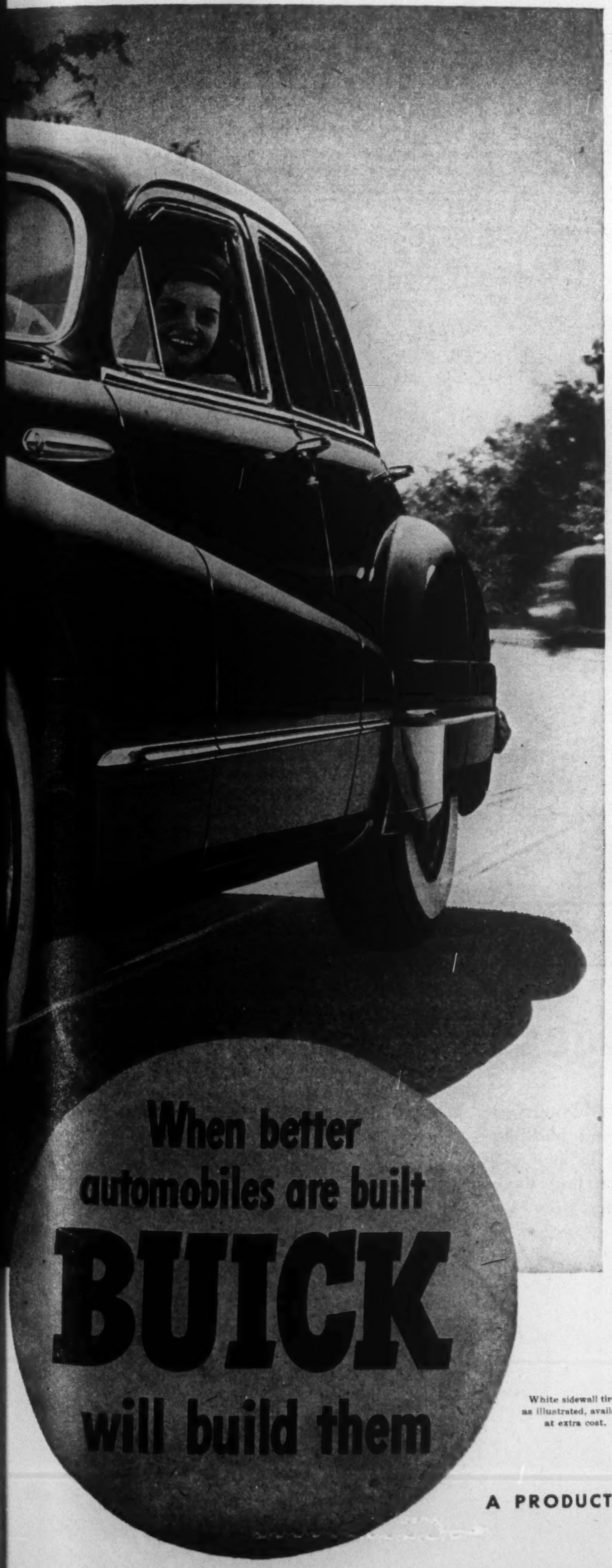

White sidewall tires, as illustrated, available at extra cost.

"LOOK," she said to us, politely but very firmly, "you are making me just a bit tired!"

"Tired?" we said, lifting a surprised brow. "You mean you don't find this Buick comfortable? That these big soft seats and gentle coil springing . . . "

"The seats are dreams of comfort," she interrupted, "and your all-coil springing, or whatever you call it, is everything you say it is and more.

"I mean you've just got the wrong slant on how *we women* look on this Buick!"

"Wrong slant?" We *were* astonished. "Why, its style—its smartness . . . "

"'Fresh as a new bonnet,'" she quoted back at us. "And it surely does look like what cars will be in the future—I certainly hope.

"But do you think that's *all* we women are interested in? Don't you think *we* like power and steadiness and easy handling too?

"You talk as though only a *man* likes to go zooming up a steep hill without having to shift all the time!

"You sound like you think a woman wants to be bounced around like a baby on his grandpa's knee because her car's too light to hold the road!

"To hear you talk, one might think we girls never park a car. Why, one of the things I like best about ours is the way I can slip it into a parking spot at the grocer's without wearing myself out tugging at the wheel.

"My point is a woman doesn't think about a car just as she does a new hat! *Of course* we want style—good style that will stay smart—like Buick's.

"But we like Buick because it *does* things for us.

"Because it's big and powerful and roomy and steady without being truck-heavy to handle. Because it holds the road and answers the wheel and stops quick and makes us feel safe and sure of ourselves when we drive!

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MARITIMES LETTER

Maritimers Enliven Their Fairs with Ox- and Horse-Pulls

By ERNEST BUCKLER

Bridgetown.

MARITIMERS really go to the fair. This year, county exhibitions have been thronged as never before. Perhaps farmers like best the day of the ox-pull, when the inevitable "Bright and Brown" or "Spark and Lion," seal-slick and with enough gleaming hearts of brass studding their head-straps to suggest that the only accessory lacking is a hoodah, toe-nail stoically to move a champion load the minimum two feet—without stimulus of whip but only with the driver's intimate brand of cajolery.

Most women like best the displays of needlework and culinary art (each secretly confident that, say, her purse of intricately-stitched-together cucumber seeds is a far worthier showpiece than anything there)—although I know one, in her seventies, who doesn't care a hoot for fluff like that. She never budges outside the house except to the annual horse-pull, because it fascinates her, and because that's the one day and the one place she can count on seeing Emma's boy from Sluice Point.

Certainly the best time for boys with their girls is the outdoor dancing at night to the exotic music of "Famed Radio Entertainers." (They're quite blasé about giant fruits and vegetables).

But every day is a kind of paradise for the children. When they come home to do the chores, the excitement of the whirling fun-machines still sings in them, and the unearthly glamour of the travelling-show people—the *dei ex machina* of the merry-go-rounds and whips, so curiously graven with boredom amid all the paroxysmic laughter; the wonderfully-jewelled lady who keeps calling "Have your handwriting analyzed-a," and looks out over the churning crowd with that fascinating blindness for any one individual. And, most of all, the bright-sashed great-hatted cowboy singers, who are so wonderful that when they stroll away from the tent after the performance you can't imagine what they can be saying to each other as they talk together.

Autumn is perhaps the best time of year all around in the Maritimes. Happenings seem to be quietest then, but the country is splendid everywhere in its bright shawl of death, and all the dire things that were firmly prophesied in the spring (because of the wettest season or the dryest season or, generally, the worst season in the memory of even the nonagenarians) haven't come true. This one is no exception.

Bumper Crops

Both N.B. and P.E.I. have had bumper crops of potatoes (some pickers have been earning up to $20 per day); and though the N.S. apple growers have to blow on their fingers late in the afternoon when the tricky lemon-colored sunshine hardens into blue near the mountains (certain sections of the Maritimes have had their first taste of snow), their pockets are warmed by the announcement that, through a finalized agreement with the federal government, the product of their work will receive at least some sort of disposal and proceed.

One new move this year, to counter the loss of the overseas market, is the canning of applesauce on a commercial basis. Varieties of fruit used are restricted, however, to Gravensteins and a few others. A wise provision, maybe, in view of the fact that lately that product has been so loosely fashioned of everything from the pinched waist to the polemics of Vishinsky.

Deer are especially plentiful this year, and the autumn chiaroscuro is further heightened by the scarlet mackinaws of hunters. As usual, though, the most successful is not the guy who looks as if he might have stepped out of *Rod and Gun*, but the blue-denimed lad who leaves his potatoes to dry their smooth bellies a little in the sun and skins back to the acre field at that perfect time of day when the partridges start their nervous twitching of the sour apple-tree buds . . . and who fails utterly to understand this business of draping your trophy on the running-board, when obviously the place for it is in the trunk.

Moose are still protected, and apparently know it. They're alleged to have chased several hunters through barb-wire fences. Although, in these parts, it's better to smile when you say that.

Recent Arrival

A recent arrival in Fredericton, N.B., who has bought a house in that city and expects to apportion some of his ubiquitousness there each year henceforth, is native-born Lord Beaverbrook. He will divide a month's vacation between the province's "autumnal splendor" and a little basking in his own, as new Chancellor of U.N.B. Eight U.N.B. students, first winners of the Beaverbrook scholarships for study at the University of London, crossed his path going the other way.

Another N.B. export who has also made good overseas is Miss Mary Wood, accomplishing an understudy's triumph in the true fictional tradition. Pinch-hitting in the vacant leading role of "Deep Are the Roots" (London), the public rooted for her so warmly that she rooted there herself. (Or is that too cute?)

Mr. Justice Doull brought greetings from the N.S. Historical Society and there were telegrams of congratulation from Prime Minister King and the French Ambassador to Canada when a cairn was unveiled at Lower Granville, N.S. to Marc Lescarbot—who wrote there the play "Theatre of Neptune," staged on the waters opposite the Habitation in 1606, and the first drama performed on this continent north of the Spanish settlements.

The Habitation itself, a replica of the trading and colonizing settlement built in 1605, under Sieur de Monts, founder and first Governor of Port Royal, has been visited by some 50,000 people who hailed anywhere from Hairy Hill, Alberta, to Nanking, China.

Nova Scotians take it quite calmly, but according to comments in the register (which bears the rather unaccountable legend, "National Park, Register of Visitors, Fish Hatchery"), outsiders find it terrific. Remarks include: "Most interesting reconstruction I've ever seen," "Unlike anything of its kind in Canada," "Reminds me of Williamsburg, Va.", "Reminds me of our old castles in England," "Place to remember for a Frenchman," "Gol - darn good," "Words fail me," and the honest little gasp, "Imagine!"

It was constructed of local timber, by local workmen (An architect's comment: "Modern builders could take a lesson here"), and is in the charge of a local caretaker, Mr. Albert Parker, who loves every mortise in it. All its massive timbers (some of them 14" x 16" x 22') are hand-hewn and the whole structure tenoned together without nails. The shingles are hand-split and shaved, wallboards split just as the tree grows, and the iron fixtures hand-wrought with amazing authenticity and illusion of age by the local blacksmith.

This authenticity, which seems to go beyond mere verisimilitude into spirit, never misses . . . in the small building "where we kept the rigging for our pinnaces"; the blacksmith shop where malleable iron brought from France was wrought at the enormous forge; the bake-shop with the giant ovens where rations of

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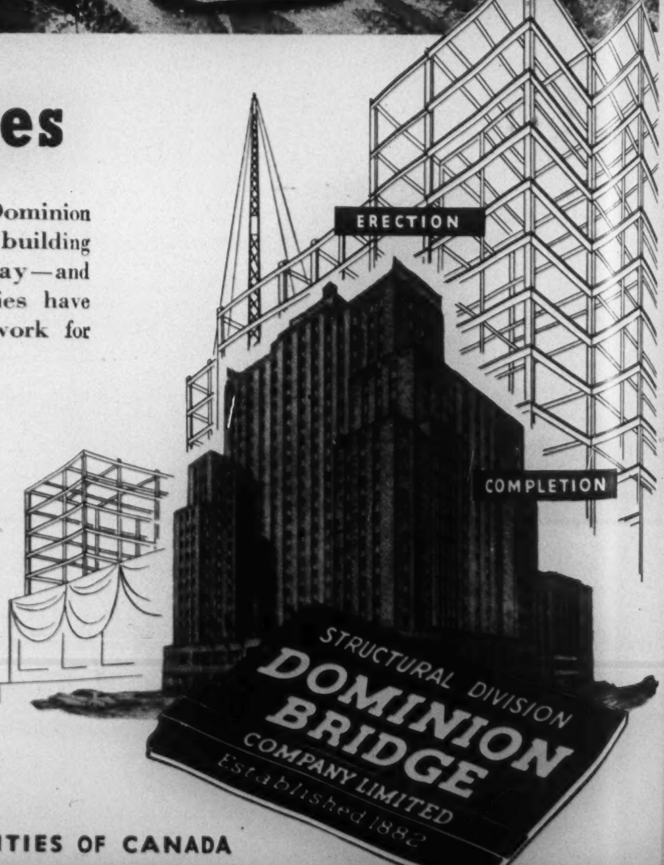
Not Only Bridges

For more than six decades the name "Dominion Bridge" has been a hallmark in bridge and building construction in Canada. It means the same today—and much more besides—as the Company's activities have grown over the years to include engineering work for practically every phase of heavy industry.

Steel structures by Dominion Bridge from Vancouver to the Maritimes testify to the skill and resources of this great Canadian institution. In these pictures we attempt to show you a little of the organization "behind the scenes" of a large steel construction project and one of Canada's latest landmarks.



The New Hotel Laurentien, Dominion Square, Montreal
Steel work fabricated and erected by Dominion Bridge Company Limited
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Gordon MacLeod Pitts, *Consulting Architect*

PLANTS AND OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF CANADA

peas, beans, dried cod, etc., and the delicacies of "moose-meat" and "beaver's tail" were prepared; the Community room where the festivities and ritual connected with Champlain's Order of the Good Cheer were celebrated; the Governor's House; the artisan's quarters; the wine-cellar; the Palisade and firing-platform for four-way defence; the chapel; the trading-room (some fragments of the original stones, packed in clay to prevent blood from the Indians' fur pelts from staining the floor, were found during excavation); and in the centre of the quadrangle courtyard, the well (original stones of which were also uncovered during excavation, and which is the first well recorded to have been dug by Europeans on this continent, north of the Gulf of Mexico).

Someone wrote "scary." That's not the word, exactly, but when you see the place you know what he meant. If you stand on the cannon platform on a still Indian-summer afternoon with a fly buzzing idly on the leaded parchment windows behind you, and look out over the waters of the Annapolis Basin where so much Canadian history was made and over the Sunday-still villages that border it, you *do* get the feeling that, in this spot, time itself has been enclosed and arrested—and that if you turned quickly enough you might catch a glimpse of Champlain or Lescarbot himself. All around the place, as it is all around the old blockhouse and cemetery at Port Royal, there is that feeling that this is indeed the very ground. It was interesting to note that many of the local names on the register were still D'Entremont, Lescaudron, etc.

THE DISUSED WELL

NOT here shall princess tossing
  golden ball
See clambering over the well's edge
  a mottled frog
Graciously proffering the lost toy.
  This crumbling coping
Covered with warped and rotting
  boards
Shelters no fairy prince and has no
  story;
Its shaft is destined to be choked
  with stones
Hauled by teams through frosty
  autumn fields.
Stealthily now we lift the clutching
  thimbleberry canes,
Kneel, breaking candelabra of blue
  vervain,
Our childish faces pressed upon the
  planking.
From the damp throat of coolness
  comes no sound,
Neither droplet falling nor startled
  splash
Of living thing. Only the well's eye
  stares
With black compelling lustre. . . . . .
Come let us hasten from this place!
  To linger
May rouse from sleep some baleful
  creature
Bent, wrinkled, cunning and quick to
  snatch
With lean arms reaching upward to
  the light.
Now we remember warning gravely
  spoken,
And fearfully through the tall hilled
  corn we glide
Away, away into our good familiar
  world
Of apple trees and gentle, grassy
  hills.

LENORE A. PRATT.

Varied Interest

Not everyone felt that way, of course. One gentleman whose interest was apparently not in the Normandy architecture, wrote, "Met charming girl outside stockade"; and another, "Champlain certainly had nifty toilets!" It *is* a bit of a shock to open a thick oak door, studded with hand-made spikes, and come upon the most immaculate array of porcelain conveniences you have ever seen. And, prying behind a smaller door, some Dutch Cleanser, Hawes Lemon Oil, and a can of Drano. Oh well, "autres temps, autres choses," progress, and all that.

Cape Bretoners are perhaps more interested in ovens of the future than in those of the past. Especially the battery of 53 new coke ovens which Dosco will install as part of a $4,500,000 expansion program. They are hoping that this nucleus of modernization will snowball into complete renovation—absorbing on the way the unemployment (sometimes self-imposed, sometimes otherwise) with which that section is chronically afflicted.

Dr. Alfred Whitehead, internationally noted choral conductor and composer who pipe-organed Bach on a concert stage at the age of 11, has been appointed Dean of the Conservatory of Music at Mount Allison University. The Maritimes have also had a glancing blow from Arthur Fiedler. On a recent visit here he popped into a broadcasting studio at Truro, N.S., to pick up the latest news flashes. They happened to be playing one of his own recordings at that very moment, and when the record was over, the public was flabbergasted to hear the maestro himself annotating it.

Kentville, N.S. grows its own celebrities. Mrs. Frances Turner recently came up with the winnah, among 45,000 entries, in a national dress-designing contest—remarkable chiefly because its hemline was an ingenious compromise which could be switched from last year's closet to Paris in the twinkling of a needle's eye.

And the cocker spaniel of Mr. C. A. Killingbeck is truly exceptional. Talking dogs are a dime a dozen. But, according to reporters, this one can tell time, tap out any telephone number "you've a mind to take," and quote the price of cigarettes—arriving at his answers telepathetically. All of which is the more phenomenal because, as early as a year ago, he couldn't count beyond 10.

They say there are bigger fish in the sea than ever came out, but we're beginning to doubt it. A 1,000-lb. turtle has been harpooned off Sable Island, a 1,000-lb. man-eating shark has turned up in a weir at Port Wade, and the final passenger landed by the S.S. Yarmouth on its last trip of the season from Boston (steerage, across the bow) was a 50-ft. whale.

Perhaps the most welcome cast-up in all this month however, has been the four carloads of cement which arrived at Halifax. Priority housing projects had just about given up hope of ever again being able to chant "How Firm a Foundation," in unanimous chorus.

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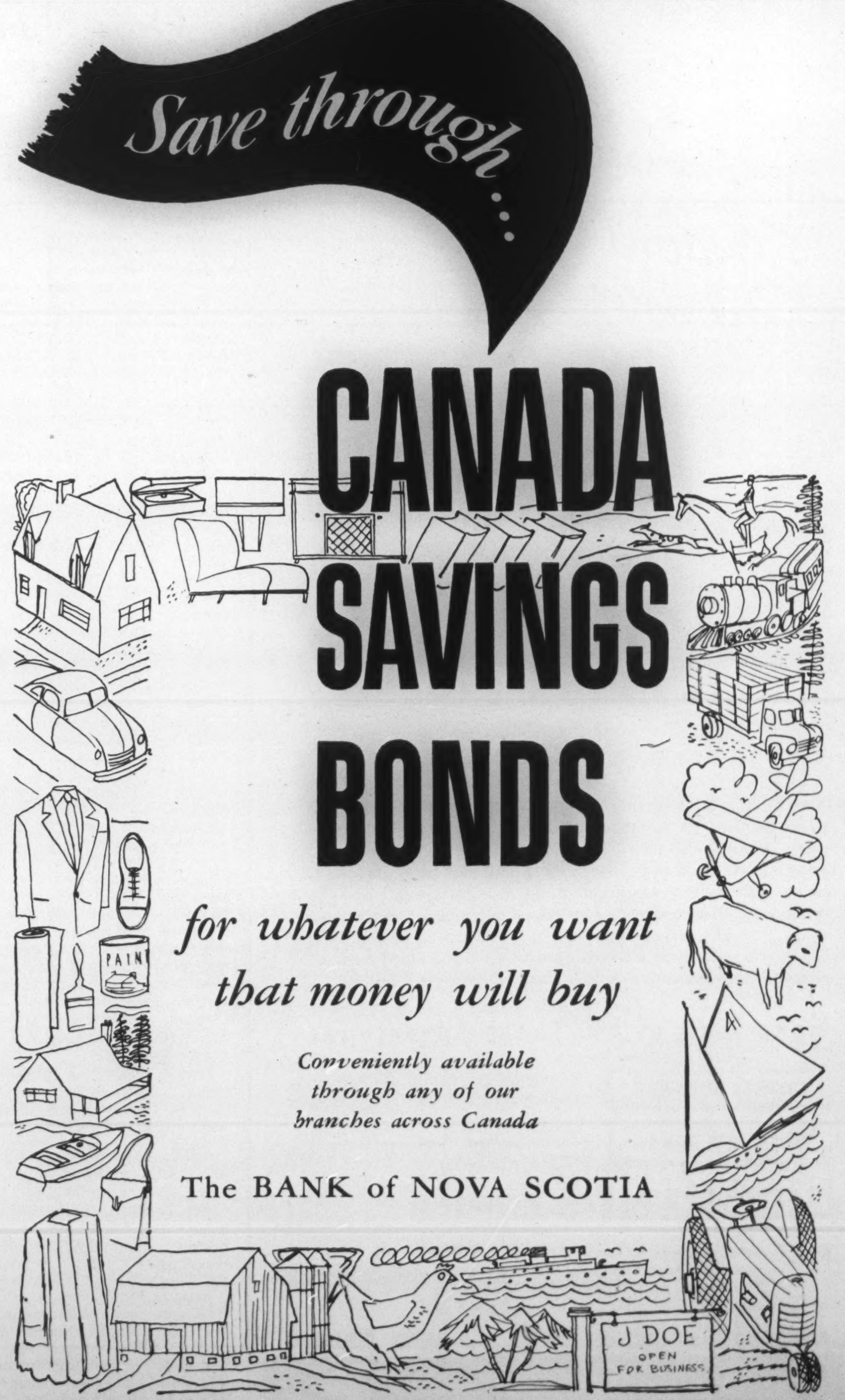

SPORTING LIFE

(Continued from Page 20)

ball had to be kicked off from the centre of the field, but not necessarily from the middle, or vice versa. In other words, you could kick from anywhere along the designated stripe. So his teams often kicked off from about ten yards in from the side-lines, on the logical grounds that they could then swing in and trap the receiving back in the corner of the field. It worked.

He was also fascinated by the fact that the kick-off was anybody's ball after it had gone ten yards. The short kick-off is an old dodge, but he had a new wrinkle. He wanted to distract that receiving team. So he teed something up. After the whistle had blown, the man holding the ball began to have a lot of trouble with it. He just *couldn't* get it to stand right. Another player, becoming bored with this nonsense, took off his helmet and began to twirl it by its strap. Every receiver's eye was soon on the helmet, fascinated. When he had a full audience, the guy with the helmet gave it an extra-big twirl and let it go straight up. Eleven (American rules) sets of eyes followed it; eleven necks craned. At that moment the kicker kicked, a short looping kick designed to go eleven yards, and the fastest man on the club was on the dead run.

That one worked just often enough to make it interesting.

Finally, he discovered that according to the rule then (which has probably been changed; maybe not) the centre had to pass the ball between his legs, but didn't have to pass it to anyone in particular. He could pass it to a lineman. That gave our coach his finest play for scoring from a yard or two out. His team huddled, took up their positions. The quarterback called a few numbers and then decided that something was wrong. He called the backfield into a hurried conference, their sterns to the line of scrimmage. The defending team, welcoming the unexpected respite, relaxed. Just then the center passed the ball between his legs and around to a guard, who nose-dived through the startled defenders and over the goal-line.

Granted it all sounds too much like the Buttolph System, but then, say what you will about Bill Buttolph, he was at least in there trying.

Incidentally, if the rugby powers-that-be would like to raise a little money for charity or for themselves, give the fans an A-1 show, and settle a question which has been bothering a lot of people — all at one and the same time — how about a post-season game in Toronto or Montreal between all-star teams of, respectively, imports and home talent?

BAGATELLE

Quiz Show

By KIMBALL McILROY

"HERE'S our first contestant walking to the microphone, ladies and gentlemen. A young man. How do you do, sir? May I ask your name?"

"Yup."

"Well . . . heh, heh . . . what *is* your name, sir? What's that? He's shaking his head. Well, sir, is it Tom? Dick? Harry? John? Ah, he's nodding. His name is John, ladies and gentlemen. John what, sir? Still shaking his head. Well, John, is it Johnson? Thompson? Jones? Smith? *Again* he nods. Folks, this is John Smith. Glad to have you on our program, Mr. Smith. And may I ask your occupation?"

"Yup."

"Well, Mr. Smith, what *is* your occupation?"

"Huh?"

"What is your occupation, Mr. Smith? What do you do? Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Smith is going through the motions of using a shovel. You're a *ditch-digger*, Mr. Smith."

"Yup."

"Well, well, well. That's fine. And now, Mr. Smith, here's your question. Who was the first President of the United States? Let me repeat that. Who . . . was . . . the . . . *first* . . . President . . . of . . . the . . . United States?"

"Huh?"

"Who was the first president, Mr. Smith? Think, now."

"Golly!"

"The first American president, Mr. Smith."

"Truman?"

"Very *good*, Mr. Smith, only Mr. Truman is the *last*, the current President. We want to know who was the first one. Come now, Mr. Smith."

"That's a tough one."

"I'll give you a little hint, Mr. Smith. He chopped down a cherry tree. Does that help you?"

"Uh uh."

"Well, let me put it this way: his first name was George."

"George who?"

"That's what *I* am asking *you*, Mr. Smith. Now, what was his *last* name? There's a city named after him, and also a state."

"Gee!"

"Where do you live, Mr. Smith? Perhaps that will give us a lead."

"Huh?"

"Where do you live? Where is your home? Do you live in New York? Boston? Montreal? Philadelphia? Washington? San . . .? What's that, Mr. Smith?"

"Washington."

"*Washington!* Washington is correct, Mr. Smith! George Washington. One-hundred-per cent correct. And now, for guessing the answer to that question, our sponsors are happy to reward you with five dollars for appearing as a contestant tonight, and one hundred dollars for guessing the right answer, plus fifteen dollars for being our first contestant, plus complete return fare from your city of residence, which comes to eighteen dollars and seventy cents, making in all a total of . . . let's see . . . one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and seventy cents! Congratulations, Mr. Smith."

"*Twenty*-eight dollars! What do you mean, one hundred and *twenty*-eight dollars? That's one hundred and *thirty*-eight dollars, and seventy cents."

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LONDON LETTER

Maybe Attlee Should Have Made More Changes in His Cabinet

By P.O'D.

London

PEOPLE are still earnestly discussing the Cabinet changes. Naturally opinions differ. Some critics think Mr. Attlee has gone too far in shifting such Socialist stalwarts as Mr. Shinwell and Mr. Greenwood. Others think the real mistake was in not shifting a good many more—at the top of the list, Mr. Aneurin Bevan and Mr. Strachey. But hardly anyone denies that, in the main, Mr. Attlee has carried out his promise to get rid of the failures, or at least assign them other jobs, and to give a chance to the younger men in the Party whose records and abilities entitled them to promotion.

Among these able young men probably the ablest, and certainly the youngest, is Mr. Harold Wilson, who now succeeds Sir Stafford Cripps at the Board of Trade. Mr. Wilson is only 31, which is very early indeed for a politician to achieve Cabinet rank—in modern times, at any rate.

Long ago it was possible for gifted young men, who had the good fortune to be born in the purple, to go into Parliament and become Ministers almost as a matter of course. But that was long ago, and Mr. Wilson was not born in the purple. He comes, not from Eton or Winchester, but from the village school. His promotion, which has been welcomed on all sides, is encouraging evidence that, even in this land of ancient privilege, the career is really "open to the talents".

An almost equal unanimity of approval — except from the miners, whose leaders have described it as "a tragic mistake"—has greeted the translation of Mr. Shinwell from the Ministry of Fuel and Power to the War Office. Perhaps the War Office doesn't like it very much either, but it is generally felt that Mr. Shinwell can do less harm there, as the real decisions are likely to be in the hands of the experts.

The astonishing thing about the removal of Mr. Shinwell is that it wasn't made complete and done much earlier, but Mr. Shinwell has a very strong personal following in the Party. It was probably felt that outright dismissal would not do. Hence the War Office job, for which Mr. Shinwell has about the same qualifications as for the post of Royal Astronomer. The game of politics has its own rules—or none.

What Classics Are For

Dramatic critics in this country—and in most others too, I suppose—go on calling for new plays by young writers. But these are not things you can have served up simply by asking for them. You might as well go into a British restaurant and order a planked steak. In the meantime, the gayest and most attractive of the recent productions in London is a play 48 years old and its author is 90, Bernard Shaw's "You Never Can Tell", at the Wyndham.

About most revivals, especially revivals of plays so middle-aged as this, there is the depressing feeling that it is something brought down out of the attic and dusted off for the occasion, much as ladies retrieve vases or pieces of furniture for necessary wedding presents. But in this case the producers have dealt with Shaw's delightful old comedy as if it were entirely new. They have also given it an admirable cast and a very charming setting, in the period of the nineties—long skirts and all, my dears!

It is one of the gayest, and prettiest shows in town, and, of course, easily the wittiest. Why shouldn't revivals of Shaw be a regular feature of the London stage? That, after all, is what the classics are for. And Shaw is now a classic, a perennially lively and youthful one.

No Compensation

Earl Nelson, who has just died at the age of 89, was the great-grandnephew of the hero of Trafalgar. The title has come down in rather a zigzag line. The great Horatio had no son, and was succeeded by his brother, the Rev. William Nelson. He also had no son, and after his death the title passed to Thomas Bolton, a sister's son, who took the name of Nelson—also the beautiful estate near Salisbury and the pension of £5,000 a year, with which a grateful nation had endowed the family.

The Nelson family was not rich, and the intention of the pension was to enable them to maintain the Trafalgar estate as a Nelson memorial. This they have done—with increasing difficulty in these days of heavy taxation. But only a few months ago the Government decided to terminate the pension on the death of the present Earl Nelson, who now succeeds his brother. He is 87.

The decision of the Government aroused a good many protests, including a characteristically eloquent and warm-hearted one from Mr. Churchill. But there were also, it must be admitted, a great many people who felt that the country could hardly be said to have treated the Rev. William Nelson and the descendants of Mrs. Bolton very shabbily in bestowing upon them the equivalent of some £700,000, of which the Trafalgar estate cost £90,000.

There is a good deal to be said against these perpetual pensions, but this one has certainly been cut off rather abruptly—and with no compensation. Though there have been a good many battles since Trafalgar, it seems desirable that there should be some adequate memorial to the man who won it, besides the column at Charing Cross. But perhaps the National Trust will once again come to the rescue.

Music Nationalized?

During the war there was a notable boom in music. The only real difficulty was to find enough concert-halls. The attendance and the profits could be taken almost for granted. One result was a rush to form new symphony orchestras. London now has eight as compared with three before the war. And there are of course many minor organizations. Another result was that the fees of musicians and the rent of halls went up accordingly.

Now the boom seems to be over. Audiences have dwindled—possibly because so many people decided to play instead of listening—and a good many recent concerts have been held at a loss. Sir Thomas Beecham can still pack concert-halls, but hardly anyone else is in so fortunate a position.

It looks like lean times ahead in the world of music, and the fuel-shortage has certainly done nothing to improve the position.

The only hope seems to be to get the Government to nationalize music. Why not? They are nationalizing nearly everything else. And there is a musicians' union. What better reason could there be?

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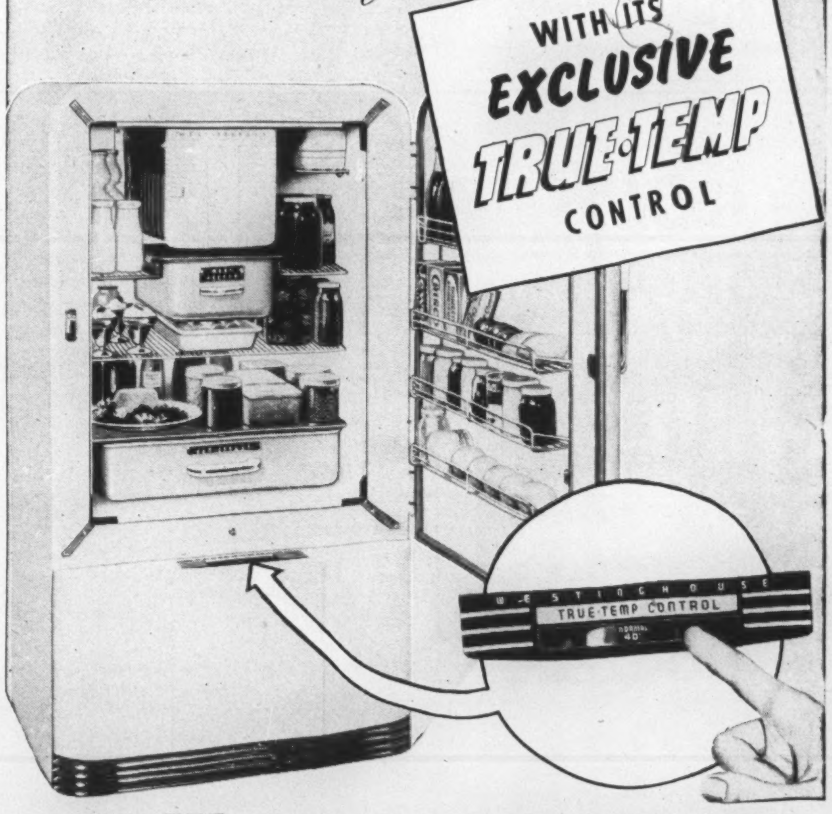

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Piglet Becomes World-Famous Star In Super-Colossal Movie Hit

DIRTY EDDIE—by Ludwig Bemelmans —Macmillans—$3.25.

HOLLYWOOD — even at its most moronic—seems as sure fire in print as it is on the screen. That must be the chief reason for the success which has attended the last in a long series of literary assaults on the film capital and its people. If the customers choose to believe that the manufacturers of their entertainment consist solely of fabulously erratic and incredibly erotic individuals there has been a plenitude of writers to help confirm that belief. This time the essayist is that distinguished *hotelier*, Herr Bemelmans, known for his sure and intimate knowledge of backstairs life in the more glittering caravanserais. Food and servants, as well as sex, are a large part of the Hollywood he pictures.

But there is something more than its subject matter to account for the popularity which this title-baited volume has achieved. It is, perhaps, that throughout his meandering narrative Mr. Bemelmans has contrived to create a continuing air of sadness. Incredible as it seems, the chief emotion which Hollywood evoked in him was sorrow; equally incredible is the fact that he tries to make his readers sorry for the rambunctious but unhappy creatures he tells about. And most incredible of all is that he practically succeeds. "Dirty Eddie" has atmosphere—whether authentic or not is unimportant—and over all the goings on of its people there hangs a strangely attractive miasma of semi-gloom. It is this unusual half-lighting which saves the story and makes the reader finish the book.

Budd Schulberg's "What Makes Sammy Run?" is still the unbeatable Hollywood tale on which no one has been able to improve; it is not surprising, therefore that Bemelmans' characters should be the same well-known lot. The new twist is the introduction of the title-character, a small black pig of unbelievable histrionic accomplishment who becomes the star of the smash-hit screen spectacle "Will You Marry Me?" The broad burlesquing of the theme asks the reader to believe that on conclusion of the picture, disaster threatened. This was because the final scenes were photographed first; in the completed production the beautiful star began by fondling a young pig of normal size which, as the action progressed, shrank until it became almost mouse-like. No one, producer and director and assorted writers thought, could fix that. But Hollywood did, and without too much expenditure of brains or money either. The picture became another colossal success.

Too Sorry

Try as hard as he can—and he does try hard—Bemelmans never quite brings to life the assorted characters about whom he entwines his satire. Belinda, the lift-operator who became the star; Maurice Cassard, the eccentric French writer whom she eventually married; Ludlow Mumm, the new literary success introduced to the $3,000-a-week ranks; Vanya Vashvily, the great producer and Moses Fable, the "boss", go through the prescribed and anticipated evolutions of the inhabitants of movieland even though they worry about the state of the world and the nation. But Mr. Bemelmans can never bring himself to any downright crucifixion of these types. He is still too sorry for them.

Perhaps one of the brightest bits of this series of almost unconnected episodes concerns the introduction of Ludlow Mumm to his new life. In his new office suite, air conditioned, period furnished and utterly unlike the cubicles of the $1,000-a-week hacks who had only one bathroom for six people, he found himself unable to write. But Moses Fable solved that; in no time at all the suite was completely converted to the dingy New York hotel room, complete with unlighted airshaft and immense ink-spot on the worn carpet, where he had found his literary fame. Then all he had to do was write; Maurice Cassard was there to show him how even this was not necessary. Story conferences were invented for that specific reason.

Bemelmans' book lacks structure. It is submerged too many times in rambling and completely irrelevant excursions into side-narratives and the chapter divisions are glued rather than fitted together. But it has plenty of polish in its well-handled dialogue and the glitter of Hotel Splendide is always with it. It is currently high up on the best-sellers list. And, in its own sad way, it is often very funny.

FOR THE RECORD

Amateur Sailor, by Robert Harling. (Oxford, $2.25) This volume of pre-war and war-time maritime experiences was originally published under the pseudonym of Nicholas Drew; it is now reprinted following the success of the author's **The Steep Atlantick Stream** (S.N., Mar. 8) which dealt with his experiences in the latter part of the war. **Amateur Sailor** well deserves the current reprint since it deals not only with trawler engagements off the Norwegian coast but covers the Dunkirk evacuation. In this latter "Operation Dynamo" Harling served as a seaman in one of a fleet of lifeboats which made the return trip towed by a Thames tugboat. His description of the event was subsequently utilized as background by John Masefield in **The Nine Days Wonder**; in this work Harling's name actually appears—as that of a tugboat. **Amateur Sailor** contains much besides tales of war and can be commended to all who like a nautical flavor to thoughts on men and events.

Richer by Asia, by Edmond Taylor. (Allen, $4.50) This book by a serious and competent American journalist is an earnest endeavor to "build a bridge between East and West". On the successful erection of such an ideological structure, he believes, will depend the "only hope of avoiding a final World War or on preparing men for a true World Government." More and more strategists today are considering what part will be played in affairs by the hundreds of millions of peoples of the Far East, rather than concentrating their thoughts on nearer and more obviously potential enemies. The author was stationed in India in the service of the American O.S.S. and applied his knowledge of psychological warfare to a study of Eastern civilization and opinion in a manner not, he says, "as a representative of a ruling race, afflicted with the disease of being a Sahib". His basic conclusion is that the West must learn to "see men and nations in their essential, rather than their superficial, aspects." The publishers are quite correct in their statement that "the more people read this book, the more hope there will be for peace in our time."

The Saint and The Hunchback, by Donald A. Stauffer. (Musson, $3.00.) Odo and Aelfric have various nice chats as they float along in a stone coffin. This, of course, was a long time ago.

The Case of Mr. Crump, by Ludwig Lewisohn. (Oxford, $3.25) A novelistic document of "the inferno of a marriage. Beside this creative accusation the biting satires of Sinclair Lewis seem friendly reprimands."

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THE BOOKSHELF

"Hucksters" Creator Does Better But Still Causes Some Alarm

By JOHN H. YOCOM

THE SAXON CHARM — by Frederic Wakeman—*Clarke, Irwin*—*$2.75.*

IN "The Hucksters" Frederic Wakeman put his hero in the bondage of the advertising profession, which he personified in the blustering, unfeeling Evan Llewelyn Evans, an epitome of one kind of big-business tyranny. In "The Saxon Charm" the hero, a successful young novelist, Eric Busch, passes into bondage too as the thrall, not of big business but of a brilliant, charming, cruel play producer named Matt Saxon. Mr. Wakeman does heave a few brickbats at the production business but they are love pats compared to what he did earlier to advertising.

For all the apparent mildness of its assault on a new trade, this book has caused more than a little fluttering in New York entertainment circles. It would appear that, to those in the know, Wakeman's new characters are somewhat too readily identifiable with real people. One leading commentator has mused wonderingly on how libel-proof the book may be; another, who does his best to indicate obliquely just who the "real people" are, goes so far as to report that "there is a fair chance that out of it all may come one of the juiciest libel suits the publishing and theatrical world has seen since real people who were cast as fictional characters first began to sue." Canadians, less concerned with this aspect, will read the book more strictly on its merits as literary craftsmanship.

Inflated Prices

After a four-year-stretch in the navy Eric Busch returned to his wife Janet and his writing profession and offered Matt Saxon his first play to produce. Even Saxon's enemies, who could be found by the score in any casting office or night club, admitted his brilliance. Busch wanted to have his play on Broadway and at the beginning didn't realize that association with this genius would cost him so much. But the Saxon charm came at inflated prices, and before he got out from under, Busch had forked over his integrity as a writer, his artistic sense, his self-confidence, and the love of his non-literary wife. Janet wanted her husband to succeed but couldn't bear to see his personality being gradually starved by the producer. Then for the final payment—last in the sequence but not necessarily the costliest by Mr. Wakeman's calculations—Busch gave his marital fidelity. Ironically enough, the woman was a young Austrian artist who had been Saxon's mistress and had been thrown out by the genius twice during a pregnancy. She retained a fixation for the sadistic Saxon.

Deep Analysis

Saxon's latest mistress was Alma Wragge, a virgin showgirl (the only one on Broadway, she boasted) who "could smell diamonds all the way across Times Square". She loved Saxon, believed she knew all his faults but still she missed a few. She virtuously parried his direct onslaughts but eventually succumbed during a series of blues he had over blistering show reviews.

In drafting his story Mr. Wakeman must have realized that he would have quite a job convincing readers that such a character as Saxon could exist and he has taken care to analyze him much deeper than anything he did in "The Hucksters". He takes Matt Saxon apart, gives fact after fact about his *bon vivant* mannerisms, his opinions, his day-to-day living, his carefully camouflaged, steel-surfaced code of selfishness and hate. There is even a lengthy transcript of a completely baffled psychiatrist's report which tells how Saxon had resented his East Side, Jewish birth, changing his name from Kopell in his late teens, forsaking his parents, meeting success after success as a play producer. He fascinated women and men with his gallantries, brilliant conversation and sophistication until he had used them to gain his own various ends. He resented even hints of racial antagonism. When the service displeased him during a dinner party in a German restaurant, he spat his venom upon the entire staff, embarrassing his guests as he stormed out in a tantrum crying "Nazi pigs".

Nor can his life be explained as a meaner "What-Makes-Sammy-Run" motivation. For Wakeman adds to that possible character flaw. Saxon was such a perfectionist in getting his drama written and presented that no one could work with him for long. He was forever seeking improvements both in large conceptions and minutiae. He was the brilliant sculptor who didn't know when to stop chiselling until all the stone was gone. When Busch walked in on Saxon like a fly visiting a spider, the producer was in decline. But enough of the boundless charm was still left to trap. It was the sort of charm that Satan worked on Eve in the garden. Saxon is, fundamentally, evil, a Mephistopheles, an allegorical character, albeit in the locale of smart Manhattan but still allegorical.

Saxon is mainly designed, I believe, to please people who enjoy hissing the villain. And this makes the book definitely second rate as literature but first string as melodrama. Wakeman does not even treat him as a tragic figure. After the Dramatists' Guild catches up with Saxon, Busch breaks from his tentacles and lets another producer do his play in its original, untampered version. Saxon goes into a rage and calls Busch a Nazi pig too. But the rage passes. While Eric becomes reconciled with Janet, Saxon starts giving a young playwright fresh from England the old charm treatment.

Readers may find themselves fiercely resisting the story before they are halfway through and Wakeman has anticipated this by a number of bonuses set out at intervals. For instance, there is a bonus in Saxon's one-man office dramatization of Busch's play. It is based on the life of Molière during his years as an actor. The tragic part of Molière's life, which Busch exploited but about which students of literature do not agree, was his marriage with the young daughter of his mistress and, perhaps, Molière himself. He was never sure and the thought hounded him to death. In his run-through Saxon gives this the works.

Raw Behavior

Other bonuses are the frequent witty conversations on life, aesthetics, philosophers (Pater and Croce), love (monogamy, bigamy, adultery), playwriting techniques, the tyranny of Manhattan's drama critics.

Wakeman writes with humor, bright dialogue, well-paced action and a convincing knowingness of the setting—the smart, sad, savage world of nightclubs and high rent apartments. Sometimes this knowledge makes him bring in extra characters and shift locale needlessly. The cultivated references which pepper the book are balance to the raw behavior. However, too open contriving, although it is well done, and an allegorical villain, with or without psychiatric report, don't make a top-notch book.

FOR THE RECORD

Open Windows, by Clara Bernhardt. (Eerdmans Publishing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., $1.50). A Canadian novelist who "excels in warmhearted understanding of the Hebrew people," discusses the difficulties of postwar adjustment in Canada.

Touchstone, by Lillian Janet. (Oxford, $3.25). Two writers combine under this pseudonym to produce a flamboyant novel of the early days of California and the life story of two families which grew out of the early search for gold.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Ralf's Lieder May Only Smoulder But His Arias Flame Brightly

By JOHN H. YOCOM

TWO years ago next month when Torsten Ralf, Swedish operatic tenor, made his Met debut as Lohengrin he was a sensation. On that occasion the New York *Times* said that "all of his work from the beginning to the end of the opera was an unalloyed pleasure." Last week bald, thick-set, fortyish Torsten Ralf opened the Concert Series at Eaton Auditorium. When his first number, "Dank sei dir, Herr" ("Thanks Be to Thee") by Handel, was delivered with unbelievable power and range of production and tonal richness, the evening looked promising indeed. The promise was not completely fulfilled but there were exciting moments.

Ralf sang songs by Schumann, Schubert, Brahms and Strauss in German, delivered with sureness and finely controlled timbre but with a distracting coldness that should never be noted in major lieder interpretation. His group of Swedish songs, in which was also one, "Black Rose", by Sibelius had more emotional appeal and the operatic heroics that had popped up in the lieder of the previous groups seemed to have melted. But in the last two numbers—Wagner's "Hochstes Vertrauen" from "Lohengrin" and Verdi's "Othello's Death Scene" from "Othello"—Ralf entered his purple period for the evening, even seemed to plant his feet more firmly on the stage with extra ease and assurance, and turned out superbly eloquent presentations.

Final Prom

The prolonged summer musical season, unlike the phenomenal weather, came to an end last week with the final Prom concert. With guest-artist Irra Petina, mezzo-soprano star of the Broadway show "Song of Norway", and Fritz Mahler conducting, it was one of the best of the season. Program features were Vivaldi's Concerto for Orchestra in D Major, Brahms' Second Symphony and a première performance of "A Summer Idyll," an exquisite work for strings and woodwinds by Leo Smith, the orchestra's first cellist. All of Miss Petina's songs won favor with the audience but especially well done were the Tschaikowsky group accompanied by the orchestra and "Habanera" from "Carmen."

Attendance throughout this season's Proms has been good but somewhat less than last year, for which the exceptionally warm weather on successive Thursdays can mainly be blamed. True there have been some off-nights in production, which we have occasionally noted, but the orchestra has achieved a new high in performance that might well be envied by any orchestra group between the Hollywood Bowl and Philadelphia's Robin Hood Dell. Especially to be congratulated for another successful season of Proms, which mean as much to Toronto on Thursday nights in the summertime as the hockey games on Saturday nights in the winter, are Walter Murdoch, President of the sponsoring Toronto Musical Protective Association; Ernest Johnson, Business Manager; Hyman Goodman, Concertmaster; Prof. Leo Smith, who did the concise and illuminating program notes, and Harry Warlow, press representative.

The Prom Ball will be held on Oct. 27 at the Royal York Hotel with three dance bands alternating with three sections of the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra.—H. G.

Margaret Kerr, mezzo-soprano winner of the C.N.E. vocal scholarship, has been engaged by the Ontario Department of Education for a two weeks' tour in its community concerts series. One of 22 girls on the radio series "Singing Stars," Miss Kerr will sing on December 7.

The Toronto Music Lovers' Club opens its fourth annual season at the Heliconian Hall on Saturday, Oct. 25, at 4 p. m., with a special engagement of Norah Drewett, pianist, Geza de Kresz, violinist, and Boris Hambourg, cellist. Owing to the serious indisposition of Leila Pirani, the Pirani Trio cannot appear.

Pops Again

The Pop concerts of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra opened this week with the new assistant conductor Paul Scherman conducting and George Haddad, guest-pianist, playing "Rhapsody in Blue." The subscription concerts open with the double orchestral program on Oct. 28-29. The Pop concert on Oct. 31 will be Operetta Night with the New York trio, Ruby Mercer, soprano, David Lloyd, tenor, and Edwin Steffe, baritone, as guest-artists. Mr. Scherman will be conducting the majority of the concerts in the 26-week Pop series. Sir Ernest MacMillan takes over the Prom of Nov. 7 to conduct a Viennese program, when it is hoped Virginia McWatters will be soprano soloist. A Gilbert and Sullivan program, December 5, will be directed by the local conductor, Geoffrey Waddington, making his first appearance with the T.S.O.

Certain to be popular with the jazz fans will be the appearance, November 21 at "Bach to Boogie Night," of the celebrated colored pianist, Hazel Scott, who is to play the Grieg Piano Concerto. Ettore Mazzoleni, associate conductor, takes over the podium for November 28 when Walter Cassel, baritone, will be the guest.

Among those appearing for the first time with the orchestra later in the season will be Todd Duncan, baritone; Margaret Daum, soprano; John Carter, tenor; Nestor Chayres, tenor; Eileen Farrel, soprano; Mario Lanza, tenor and Edna Phillips, soprano. Return appearances have been arranged for Robert Graham, young Toronto violinist; Jesus Maria Sanroma, pianist; Conrad Thibault, baritone; Igor Gorin, baritone; and Hyman Goodman, one of the T.S.O.'s most accomplished violinists.

In his attempt to present a series of Pop concerts of the kind most desired by the public, Mr. Scherman has several suggestions. He asks that concert goers use the ballots to be included in the Pop programs to request works they would like to hear. Also he would welcome scores of new Canadian composers, suitable for playing at a Pop program. The new assistant conductor plans to do some American music also.

Jane Mallett, who plays a leading role in the New Play Society's production, "Charley's Aunt," at Royal Ont. Museum Theatre, Oct. 23-24-25.

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THE FILM PARADE

"Monsieur Verdoux" Is Confused and Wilful but Fascinating Film

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN SPITE of the expensive advance-advertising lavished on Charlie Chaplin's "Monsieur Verdoux," only a moderate crowd turned up on opening night. By the middle of the week I am told you could pick your seat anywhere in the house. Charlie Chaplin it seemed had done it again: that is, he had done again what he did in "The Great Dictator" and "Modern Times." He had sacrificed funny business to social criticism and succeeded in frustrating one half of his public while annoying the other half. His audience, which had been only intermittently amused throughout the picture, came away largely baffled. Why should Chaplin have picked the career of Monsieur Landru as a likely subject for comedy? Did he actually believe with his hero that since "numbers sanctify" in large-scale murder, small-scale murder was somehow justified? Did he have any intelligible theory at all? Intelligible, that is, to himself, even if he failed to clarify it to his audience?

Wildly Inconsistent

It must be admitted that "Monsieur Verdoux" is an uneven and often illogical piece of work. But because of the restless wilful imagination behind it, it is also a continuously fascinating one. To dismiss it with impatience because the wonderful clown has been largely submerged by the half-baked philosopher is both ungrateful and unreasonable, since the philosopher is Chaplin too, subject to all the oddity and variety of the Chaplin genius. His "Monsieur Verdoux" is probably the most wildly inconsistent character ever committed to film—an adventurous criminal who longs wistfully for bourgeois security, a devoted husband and father who is never with his loved ones more than ten minutes before he is twitching with impatience to get back to his private enterprise of murdering widows, a Dr. Jekyll who defends with dignity and passion the activities of Mr. Hyde. He is a preposterous, confused and confusing creature. But he is never a bore. Like Chaplin himself, he is an original, and his conclusions however confused and misapplied are defiantly his own. In a medium where all behavior, including misbehavior, is heavily conventionalized, Monsieur Verdoux' peculiarities are something to be grateful for.

This isn't to say that "Monsieur Verdoux" is one of the best or even one of the better Chaplin films. The motivation behind Verdoux' behavior is completely implausible. Like every energetic business man Verdoux claims to be working solely in the interest of his little family, but there is little indication that the family excites his emotions very deeply. As an actor, Chaplin tends to fade in the straight domestic scenes and to come vividly to life when he is about his extra-mural activities. As for Chaplin the writer, he has no compunction in brushing off the family, when it has served his purpose, with a single line. They disappeared in the general ruin, Verdoux tells a sympathizer, and reverts without further comment to the subject that really interests him — his criminal career.

Victim of Nightmare

At this point he seems to explain himself as the irresponsible victim of nightmare. By the time he is caught and brought to trial, however, he has switched from this position, and in the final sequence he defends himself, with eloquence if not with much sense, as the victim, if not indeed the scapegoat, of a criminal society. Mass-murder is condoned by the State, he points out and adds the corollary that "numbers sanctify," ignoring the fact that even if he had been able to garrotte whole battalions of widows his position wouldn't have been "sanctified" or even noticeably improved.

The chief weakness of "Monsieur Verdoux," however, is that the moral terror implicit in the story is made negligible by the comedy, while the comedy, wonderful as it is at moments, seems almost grotesquely irrelevant. Presenting himself simultaneously as serious and antic, Chaplin asks us in effect to believe and disbelieve his story at the same moment, an impossible demand to make on any audience.

Even if "Monsieur Verdoux" isn't the best of Charlie Chaplin films it is a far better and more exciting picture than you are likely to see anywhere else. Social criticism, presented with warmth and anger and a refusal to hedge, is so rare on the screen that we are bound to value it even if we can't agree with its conclusions, or even discover with certainty what its conclusions really are. It must be admitted too that even if the story itself is confused and thorny with inconsistencies, it is illustrated with the greatest wit and elegance, so that it is constantly absorbing to look at. You can't ask much more of a picture than that.

The cast, which Chaplin handpicked for his purposes, is the best group of performers he has ever assembled. They are all remarkable, particularly Martha Raye, who actually succeeds at moments in being funnier than Charlie Chaplin himself.

SWIFT REVIEW

DOWN TO EARTH. Here comes Mr. Jordan again, this time as the heavenly supervisor of the goddess Terpsichore, incarnated as Rita Hayworth. Only fair-to-middling fantasy.

MOTHER WORE TIGHTS. A screen reminiscence of vaudeville days, and pretty dull, in spite of the violent exertions of the two stars, Betty Grable and Dan Dailey.

THE UNFINISHED DANCE. A ballet drama, which promotes little Margaret O'Brien to the ranks of grown-up psychoneurotics. The screen adaptation of ballet will probably upset ballet lovers.

THE BEST YEARS OF OUR LIVES. Sam Goldwyn's Oscar-winning study of the returned veteran. It cost $3 million and runs for over three hours. Though not quite up to all this expenditure of time and money, it has some fine moments, thanks chiefly to Fredric March.

Ellen Ballon, Canadian pianist, and Heitor Villa-Lobos, Brazilian composer, whose First Piano Concerto will receive its first Canadian and radio premières in a special radio salute to South America on Oct. 28, 8 p.m., over C.B.C.; Desire Defauw conducting and Miss Ballon soloist.

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FEMININE OUTLOOK

Girls Must Live: Mrs. Cartwright's Peripatetic Handbag with Trim

By C. V. TENCH

BERESFORD had barely seated himself in the taxi when he espied the bag, its handle just showing behind the seat cushion. He tugged it free and examined it interestedly. Ivory with black trimmings. Very expensive looking. After glancing almost guiltily at the back of the driver's head he opened the purse. As he had expected, it contained intriguing feminine possessions. And definitely its owner favored a very costly and exotic perfume.

Beresford explored further.

First came a chiffon handkerchief marked with an initial Y. A compact and a lipstick both suggesting a woman of fair hair and coloring. A five dollar bill and some silver. A number of dainty visiting cards engraved with the name and address of a Mrs. Glenson Cartwright. Finally, a small memorandum pad on which was written in a delicate feminine hand:

Telephone Ted.
Ditto Beatrice.
Call at jewellers.
Cocktails, The Barn, Arthur.
Dinner at 7 with ?

Intangible things, the bag and contents yet, eyeing them, Beresford believed that he could almost visualize the owner. Then, so strong was their allure he decided to return the bag in person. Leaning forward, he gave the taximan the address.

The apartment house looked expensive and exclusive. Beresford asked for Mrs. Cartwright. The uniformed doorman directed him to the elevator. In response to his ring at a fifth floor suite a trim maid answered, took his name, invited him inside the hallway and asked him to please wait.

Presently Mrs. Cartwright appeared. She was not only young, as Beresford had already decided she must be, but also incredibly lovely. She had titian hair and the dark brown eyes and exquisite white skin that so often go with hair of that shade. She wore a clinging black evening gown which but emphasized the perfection of her figure.

"Mr. Jack Beresford?" she inquired. "Won't you please be seated?"

They both sat down.

"I —" Beresford straightened his tie somewhat embarrassedly. "That is, Mrs. Cartwright, I found this bag in a taxi and — and —"

"And it intrigued you?" Mrs. Cartwright laughed merrily as she took it. "And you could not resist seeing what its owner looked like?"

"I —" Beresford also laughed. "Yes, that's true, Mrs. Cartwright. I don't know exactly why but —"

"Oh, of course you do," Mrs. Cartwright finished for him. "It is the secret yearning for adventure, romance that is in all of us."

"I suppose that's it," Beresford agreed. "Now, I suppose, I —"

"No." As Beresford made as if to get to his feet, with a slight gesture Mrs. Cartwright stopped him. "Would you not be disappointed if this little adventure were to end here and now — and so flatly? You see, you are a man and I know a little about men." She smiled provokingly.

"Well, I —" Beresford drew a deep breath. Her loveliness was well nigh over-powering. "Just the same, I mustn't intrude further, and —"

"So you would leave without a reward?" Mrs. Catrwright interrupted teasingly.

"A reward?"

"Of course. Please name it."

Beresford glanced at his watch.

"Just five," he observed. "For reward I should like nothing better than that you would dine with me this evening. Oh, but I was forgetting," he added hastily. "Mr. Cartwright —"

The brown eyes momentarily saddened.

"I am a widow," Mrs. Cartwright answered "I shall be pleased to dine with you this evening — here in my own home. I have friends here now. I had invited three so that we could have had bridge after dinner, but at the last moment one was unable to come. So, if you would care —"

"Delighted," Beresford accepted, getting to his feet.

He followed Mrs. Cartwright into an attractive drawing room where he was introduced to a Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth. Both were in their late thirties, poised, well-groomed, interesting. Cocktails were served, and as they sipped them Mrs. Cartwright said to the Forsyths:

"Wasn't it lucky Jack turning up so unexpectedly? Now we can have our bridge after dinner. Shall we dine early?"

They passed into a small dining-room and took their places around a table charming with silver and crystal and flowers. The food was excellent and the table talk animated. As the meal progressed Mrs. Cartwright became increasingly vivacious and looked even lovelier than before. Beresford had difficulty in keeping his eyes away from her.

They had all travelled and they didn't talk personalities, so Beresford was able to hold his own. And the secret that he shared with Mrs. Cartwright — the fact that they were total strangers to each other—formed a bond between them that heightened his enjoyment of the little party. Every now and then an understanding glance from her expressive eyes flashed his way.

Presently they adjourned to the other room where the bridge table had been set. They drew for partners and began to play. When the game finally broke up Beresford had lost six hundred dollars. But well able to afford the loss, he considered the evening well worth it, especially as during the few minutes alone with her in the hallway as he was preparing to leave, he learned that Mrs. Cartwright's first name was Yvonne and extracted from her a promise to dine with him the following evening.

But Mrs. Cartwright telephoned him the next morning putting off their dinner engagement indefinitely. Her voice was alluring, and vibrant with regret, as she explained why.

Disappointing, Beresford decided, but he could wait.

The same afternoon he had occasion to take another taxi. Coincidence is strange and its ramifications unpredictable. Aware of this, Beresford's feelings were mixed as he again espied a bag, its handle just showing behind the seat cushion. Extracting it, he saw that it was ivory with black trimmings, and was not greatly surprised when on opening it he found a chiffon handkerchief marked with the initial Y, a compact and a lipstick, a five dollar bill and some silver, and a number of visiting cards engraved with the name and address of a Mrs. Glenson Cartwright. Finally, a small memorandum pad on which was written in a delicate feminine hand:

Telephone Ted.
Ditto Beatrice.
Call at jewellers.
Cocktails, The Barn, Arthur.
Dinner at 7 with ?

Recalling his bridge losses, Beresford now thought that he understood the why of "Dinner at 7 with ?" His lips twitching slightly he again tucked the bag behind the seat cushion, leaving just the handle peeping out. After all, a girl must live!

Q. Why see a doctor when you're well?

A. Health is more than an absence of disease. A medical examination permits your physician to determine whether you are as healthy as you can be, *and should be*, to live and work at your best. Or if you are below par, the doctor can often catch and correct trouble *before* a breakdown occurs. Most people should have such examinations once a year. In certain cases, and for people over 65, more frequent checkups may be desirable.

Q. Are "Fifth Column" diseases threatening you?

A. Diseases such as high blood pressure, cancer, tuberculosis, heart ailments, and diabetes may develop to a dangerous state without any warning symptoms. But they can be detected by your physician, helped, when necessary, by blood tests, urinalysis, X-ray, fluoroscope, electrocardiograph, or other diagnostic aids. Annual examinations will usually lead to the discovery of "fifth column" diseases *in their early stages*, when modern medical science can do most to control or cure them.

Q. What about your daily living habits?

A. As part of your physical examination, the physician will probably check your daily living habits. He may ask about the amount and kinds of food you eat, whether you are getting sufficient rest and exercise, or how you use your leisure time. Knowing your daily habits and your attitude toward life may enable him to advise and guide you to better mental and physical health. By faithfully following his instructions you can do a lot to help assure yourself a longer, happier life.

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The Children of City of Brest Adopted by West Scotland

By SUSAN M. STEWART

Glasgow.

IT WAS my privilege to live in Canada for ten years. In 1940 while I was there Canadians opened their homes to the children of Britain. No one has to be told what that meant to British parents, and no one meeting these children who have returned to their own country can help seeing what it meant to them, and the strong bond that now unites them to Canada and her people.

Here in Britain homes are being opened to the children from the Continent. We haven't as much to offer in the way of food and comfort as Canadians so generously offered to our children, but our scanty fare is considered lavish compared with what these children have been accustomed to in Europe.

You have only to watch them at their first meal to realize this. One little fellow when asked why he wasn't eating his bread said it was because there was something on it. The "something" was butter, a thing he had never seen or tasted in his young life.

It was after the cessation of hostilities, when the Hostel that had been maintained in Glasgow during the war by the voluntary efforts of the Friends of France Council for the use of the Free French Service men, was no longer needed that the Council turned their attention to the needs of the children of France.

With the Lord Provost of Glasgow,

(Continued on Next Page)

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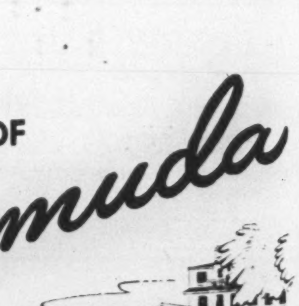

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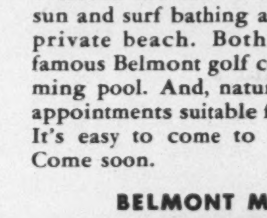

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G-17

the Right Hon. Lord Inverclyde, Chairman of the Council, visited the city of Brest. They brought back a terrible story of destruction and desolation. An appeal was made to the people of Glasgow and the West of Scotland to come to the aid of the devastated city. The response was immediate, and the city of Brest was adopted by Glasgow and the West.

Since then through the untiring efforts of the Council members to raise funds for its voluntary upkeep, the Hostel has been the means of bringing back health and happiness to many children.

At regular intervals parties of from twelve to sixteen children in charge of French mademoiselles arrive from Brest for a period of three months' holiday and relaxation. A month or six weeks are spent in the hostel for the purpose of isolation and health observation. Then they are ready to accept hospitality in private homes for the remainder of their stay.

The "Deep" Look

They are all children who have suffered during the occupation of their country by the Germans and during the bombardment and seige of Brest. Many of them, nearly two years after the war, are still suffering from the effect of shock to their nervous systems. All of them have lost one or both parents. One boy of thirteen saw his father, mother, and two brothers shot as hostages.

In ages they range from six to thirteen years. When they arrive, undernourished and weary after their long journey, it is a sight one does not easily forget. One has only to see that "deep" look in a child's eyes to realize the terrible thing that war is.

In a very short time any strangeness felt by their new surroundings soon wears off. Each child is fitted out with a complete new set of clothes, sent by the Women's Voluntary Services, and on practically every garment is the stamp of the Canadian Red Cross. The only time there was a near riot in the Hostel was one day in winter when overcoats were being issued to boys and a lumber jacket was produced from the parcel of clothes. *"Canadien! Canadien!"* they shouted in chorus as they started to struggle out of the coats that were being fitted on them, in the hope of getting the prized Canadian jacket!

While they are in the Hostel a routine has to be observed, but this is made as unrestricted as possible. Any feeling of regimentation is wisely avoided by the Matron in charge. After breakfast each child makes his or her own bed under the supervision of the mademoiselle responsible for each dormitory, and is expected to leave everything tidy and in order. Strangely enough credit for the tidiest dormitories has to go to the boys!

An hour is then spent at "lessons", and after a cup of hot chocolate and when the weather permits, they are taken for a walk or to a park which is conveniently situated near the Hostel where they can run about to their heart's content.

Scot's Tartan

In wet weather it is a case of keeping them in the playroom. Even in snowy weather when they longed to get out to play in the snow it was hard to keep them in though their shoes were not strong enough to keep their feet dry.

One would imagine there would be a certain amount of peevishness amongst them on these days when they are kept indoors, for they haven't many toys to play with. But not so with the French children. It seems as if they have inner reserves and are less dependent on being kept amused by games provided for them. They have initiative and imagination. They invent scenes for plays, stage battles, and sing for hours their native folk songs.

They are such friendly little souls —so quick to show their appreciation of what is being done for them —so ready to give away anything they have, whether it be a prized photograph of a relative, or (when they have them) to share their candies. Unlike their more self-conscious little British friends they will, if asked on the spur of the moment, stand up to sing or recite, and give with happy abandon all that they have in song or recitation for the joy of giving.

They learn to love Scotland and her people. They have a passion for the tartan. Their greatest desire is to return to France with a kilt. And many of them do. One lady, learning from the newspapers that a party of French children had arrived at Franco-Scottish House, brought along the clothes that had belonged to her little son aged nine who had been killed in a street accident. Among them was a kilt and a jacket.

The kindness of people is amazing. A lady came to the Hostel one day recently. She left a five pound note asking that it be used to give a treat of some kind to the children on a certain day. That was how she wanted to commemorate the birthday of her son who had fought through six years of war and was killed on the last day of the war. It must have eased the ache in her heart when she got the letter of thanks written by the children telling her about the wonderful day they had spent on Loch Lomond.

It is not an easy thing for people in these days of severe rationing to have guests in their homes but, so far, homes have been found for most of the children. In practically every case, thanks to the careful study by the Matron of each child and prospective "parent", the right child has been placed in the right home.

No matter how happy the children are in the Hostel when the time comes for them to go out on hospitality they depart with their foster parents delighted to be going *en famille.*

One of the most trying days to us in the hostel is the day the "mothers" bring them back for their return to France. Many of the mothers are in tears. They have never known such fine children—their manners are so good—they are much better behaved than their own children—they never give any trouble. Altogether they have so endeared themselves to the families that they can't bear to think of parting with them.

When it comes to the day of their departure as many "parents" as can come are at the station to see them off. As the train steams out, the picture of red cheeked, healthy, happy children waving to them from the windows of the carriages—many of them dressed in the tartan kilts that had belonged to their own children—brings the realization that through these little ambassadors another link in the chain of friendship that binds Britain and France together has been strengthened.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

So Much of Everything in Canada but Austere England Still Lures

By MARY GOLDIE

IN TWO weeks I shall be leaving Canada to return to England after my first visit here for ten years. My coming departure leads me to think back a little. . . .

Waterloo Station was busy the morning I took the boat train to Southampton. The chill of the air and the excitement of travelling again after so many years made me shiver a little as I waited for the gates to open to the train. But during the journey the sun came out and I thought I had rarely seen England looking lovelier than on this morning when I was to leave her. The haze, the sun, the first glints of autumn in the trees and fields, filled me with that nostalgic, divided feeling of wanting to go and yet wanting to stay, a feeling I always have when setting out on a journey.

The great ship lay beside the quay and soon I was aboard. Once again I felt the slightly uneven keel, smelt the ship smell and experienced the sensation of slight giddiness which comes the moment one's feet touch the decks of an ocean liner. Southampton lay on one side. On the other, the blue, blue sea sparkling in the sun. Above, the captain's bridge shone startlingly white and clean in the bright morning air.

We sailed at one o'clock. I went to the dining room for lunch. Across the narrow strip of water was England with rations and scarcity. Here in the palatial dining room I was handed a menu with everything in the world to choose from. The contrast was too great. The change had come too suddenly. It was not until I had nearly reached New York that I could really enjoy the food. Not because of seasickness but because of heart-sickness. I felt like Alice in Wonderland and it was difficult to refrain from exclaiming aloud at the artificial looking white rolls and the week's ration of bacon which I had each morning for breakfast.

There was luxury and wealth and beauty on that ship. It was as if I were on a dream voyage—a dream come true after long years of enforced isolation. And all mixed up with the dream was the thought: "If only my English friends could share this!"

If I felt like Alice on the ship, it was a greater Wonderland into which I stepped at New York.

I shall never forget the sensation of utter helplessness I had then. The noise, the rush, the heat, the crowds—the speed of everything seemed over-powering to me after London and its more leisurely way of life.

Added to all this, there were the shops filled to overflowing with all the things I had forgotten about. I was like a child at Christmas and became as confused as a child so that I had to leave the shops and seek out a quiet place in which to sit and sort out my thoughts.

There was the drive along the Parkway in an open car to Stamford. The lovely country unfolding before me and, at the end, a beautiful Connecticut house, set on a ridge amidst English scenery. New York so near—and yet here, peace and quiet and beauty. The night I left for Canada, I dined at the Biltmore Hotel. The steaks were large enough for four people. The plates were piled with so much food that I had hardly seemed to make even a slight impression in the mass, when I had eaten all I could. I didn't want to waste it and yet I didn't want to be ill! Luckily, the Baked Alaska ordered for a sweet had to be cancelled because of the approach of train time, and I was so utterly thankful to have avoided it!

Abundant Land

Coming back to a country which one has known since one's youth and seeing again all the old customs which somehow one had imagined could not have survived world upheaval without some change, is a thrill almost as great as coming for the first time. The Grand Central Station, the negro porters, the long train, the sleeping car with the old familiar green curtains—all of this was still there and just the same.

Out of my sleeping car window I watched us come into Hamilton. I felt strangely excited at being back in Canada. Would it, too, be the same? My father met me and we had breakfast in the hotel. Again that dull sense of hurt and yet gladness to be able to choose anything one wanted to eat—and to get it. The hurt deepened when I looked about me at the empty tables filled with wasted food. I haven't yet become accustomed to waste and still feel a surge of anger whenever I see it. The drive to my home was lovely. The country looked green and beautiful and there were the landmarks of my childhood. Things at home were different and yet much the same so that I felt that I had just had ten years cut out of my life in a night and had never been away. And yet there were changes, subtle changes. . . .

Houses were being built. That was something to see after living where no building is apparent. The town had become larger. There were not so many familiar faces. Main Street had changed. New shops, new names. Yet the river still flowed quietly through the centre of the town and the trains still thundered across the high bridge and roared through the cut in the silent night, like animals set loose.

And then there was the food. The shops so filled with food that I had to stop and stare. The shops so filled with clothing, with cosmetics, with stockings, with everything—all there for the buying and no coupons needed. I had expected abundance but I was not prepared for such a plethora of everything.

Longing To Buy

My head still swims as I look into shop windows. I want and I want and I want . . . . that and that and that! That for myself, that for my friends. Could I send that? Could I take that back? A bitter, passionate longing to buy took hold of me so that I had to turn and hide myself away from it all. Choosing was difficult. I tried making a definite trip to a definite department in a definite shop, swearing I would not let myself be waylaid.

But it was no use. I got caught in the highways and byways and came out with things I had never intended to get, leaving no money for the things I really meant to buy. So I return to England with a lot of little things but the little things will bring cries of delight from people in a country where such little things are not available.

Around and about my head goes the swish of stream-lined cars by the thousands. I feel that everyone in Canada must have a car.

There seems to be a nervous seeking after amusement and entertainment and a more nervous and restless seeking after refrigerators and washing machines, electric gadgets of all kinds, always a searching for something new which will do the work. The car with no gear shift, the electric blanket for the bed, the stove which clicks on and off at certain temperatures, the iron which practically irons without guidance. I had forgotten such modernity. In England there is not enough, in Canada there is too much. Perhaps some day the happy medium will be reached.

There is a prosperity in Canada of which I had heard but had to see to believe. It is a shock to one's mental system to see so much of everything and so much money being spent, so much luxury and comfort, so much food and drink. I am hoping it will last for a sudden descent into austerity living in this country would surely be difficult for its people.

I do not hear much talk of world affairs—but perhaps that is natural in a country situated as Canada is. I hear some people advocating union with the United States. Yet I hear great sympathy for England in her trials and a longing to be able to help her. There is definite interest in the workings of the Labor Government but a false idea, I think, of real conditions. There is a sort of smugness in the talk about England and its Government, too. I get the feeling that Canadians are saying: "Such things cannot happen here!"

I hope they can't and won't. For life here is so easy compared to even my life in England and I am one of the more fortunate ones. The English are hardy. The Canadians, too, are hardy if they don't allow themselves to be too softened by the use of modern gadgets and luxury.

And so—I leave Canada again for England. I shall sail down the St. Lawrence when the leaves have turned and see again the silver church steeples shining in the sun along the banks of the river. I shall be sad at leaving, for one is always sad at leaving any place and especially one's own country. But I shall be happy to sight England again. Life may not be easy there, but life is interesting and England has a fascination, a lure which even austerity, for me at least, cannot wipe away.

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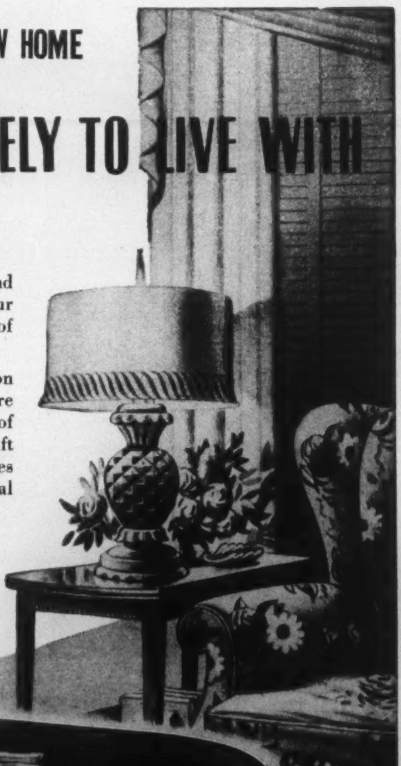

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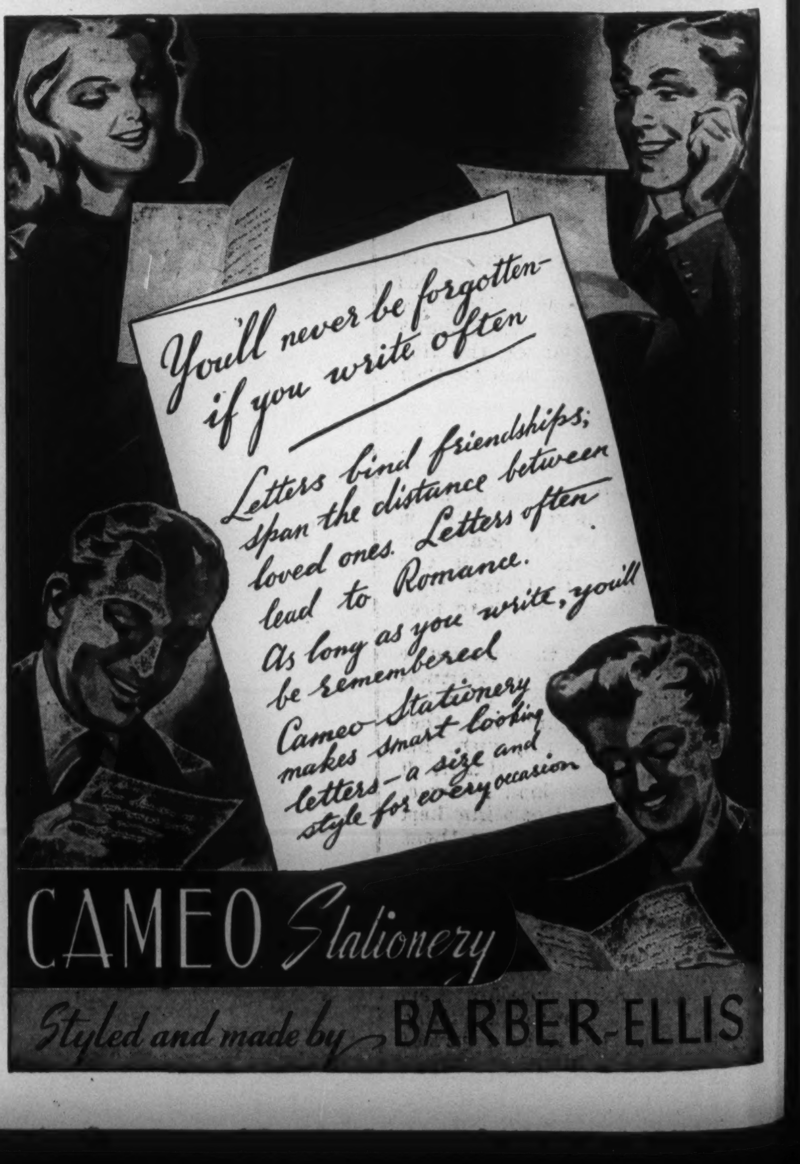

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An Invitation to a Fast Rhumba and Watch Your Step, Please

By ELLEN MACKIE

DANCING may have been a lost art in the years before the last war when people bobbed around like Mexican jumping beans on crowded dance floors, but we are fast becoming a nation of perfectionists. Today, unless you can do a smooth rhumba, or tread facilely through the intricate measures of the tango—your popularity rating at a dance is just about zero.

Modern youngsters have grown up on dance bands. They spend their loose change on records of their favorites; they practice the new steps in groups at school, at home, or to the music of the radio and gramophone. They can reel off the names of big bands; discuss the merits of the "name" bands.

Sloppy dancing among the teens-and-twenties is as dated as the Sloppy Joe sweater, saddle shoes and last year's baggy tweed skirt. The young moderns are polishing up their technique and learning the new steps. They are going to town on the rhumba and the samba with all the gusto their mothers and fathers did the Turkey Trot and Hesitation Waltz when the Vernon Castles had the whole continent on its toes. But there are plenty of die-hards in the adult crowd, who still cling to dance styles as out-dated as the Eugenie hat.

A popular dance band leader says he can size up any man by watching him on the dance floor. There is the "extrovert"—the type of chap who runs wild when he gets out on the floor. He pushes his partner into everything that comes along. "The girl who marries that man," he says, "will find that life has become one big traffic jam, with herself as the bumper." The "introvert" minces his steps as though walking on eggs, for fear of getting his toes stepped on.

If a girl wants to know whether her best beau is shy, or gregarious, friendly, or a meanie—she needn't bother to have him psychoanalyzed. Let her sit on the side lines and watch him dance. If he makes a play to the gallery, does a "solo" while his partner hangs breathlessly on—she can be sure that he has an ego that should be deflated with a sledge hammer. If, on the other hand, he imagines everyone is purposely jostling him; if he is too self-conscious to let himself go—it is for the girl to decide whether he will turn into a Casper Milquetoast—or whether she can develop enough confidence in him to lead a happy, normal existence. A girl's best bet is the male who steers her smoothly and carefully through the crowd—and is as considerate of the other dancers as he is of herself.

We corraled Gertrude Scott of the Arthur Murray Studios for the "do's and don'ts" of dressing for the dance. Incidentally she is the girl who influenced Arthur Murray to open a Canadian studio. She is from Hamilton, has been with the Murray studios for some years in New York and other cities.

Miss Scott welcomes the long gowns for supper dance and ballrooms. They hide a multitude of sins—and er—shins.

The long gown, with full flowing skirt is the most graceful to wear dancing. The lines of the skirt give plenty of room for movement, as it swings and sways in a waltz or fox trot. The typical gown for the tango has long sleek lines, with the skirt slit in front.

Dance shoes are of paramount importance. The girl who likes to do a smooth rhumba or fast fox trot should never wear pumps. A pump will sometimes come flying off, besides it makes the leg look heavy. Ankle-strap slippers are the choice of professionals, and teachers. Not only do they flatter the ankle, making the leg look slimmer, but the strap is a protection against a turned ankle.

What is the correct way for a man to hold his partner? One sees so many clinches and clutches, i.e. the man who saws the air with his arm, and the girl who drapes herself around the neck of her unfortunate partner.

Match-Maker

Ted Maris, who has seen hundreds of dancers put through their paces at the Arthur Murray school, gave us some pointers.

Both partners should try and support their own weight—the man holding the girl with a relaxed, easy movement. His right hand rests lightly on her shoulder-blade. This is a nice gesture, for if her dress is of a light, delicate material, it keeps the back from getting wrinkled.

A bachelor himself, Ted Maris has some interesting theories on dancing in relation to the matrimonial question. He says dancing can hold a marriage together, even if it is on the brink. It is the one hobby a married couple can share together. Ninety per cent of the matches are made at dances, Ted Maris declares. It is a girl's best bet in the marriage market.

He may be half right at that. For here is the way an English teacher on dancing, thirty years ago, eulogizes the ballroom as a lure to matrimony:

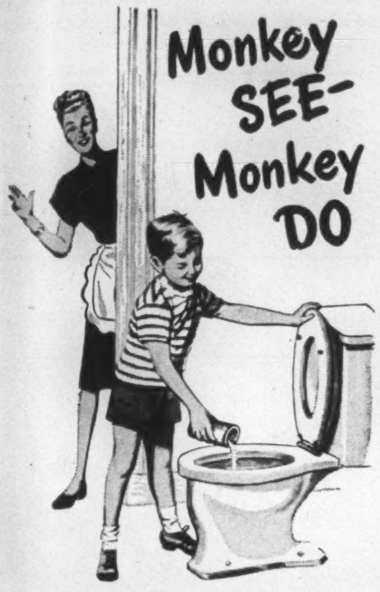
"Mammas anxious to make their daughters attractive to the opposite sex, should never sacrifice the body to the mind. Men care little for erudition in women. But very much for physical beauty, good nature and sound sense. Where is the man who ever fell in love with a girl because she was versed in Roman history? Where is the Edwin who was ever brought to Angelina's feet by her ability to quote French or Italian? But a finely rounded figure, rosy cheeks and laughing eyes of the maiden while dancing, draw admiring glances from the males. I would that these words were engraved on the heart of every mother . . ."

What are a mere male's pet aversions in a partner? Most of them agree that they shy away from the tall, string-bean girl. Not because of her height—but because she makes herself impossible to dance with. In her efforts not to tower over her partner, she hunches her back and rests her chin on his shoulder. This not only emphasizes the difference in their height, but forces their dance into a lame duck limp. "Everyone knows she is tall—so what?" said one male who has suffered. "Why not let herself stand straight, so that a man can lead?"

The Feminine Type

Another young man says his *bête noire* is the girl who insists on dancing in a tweed suit. It feels too much like having his arm around another man. Most of them prefer the soft, feminine type on the dance floor.

After a year in Toronto, Gertrude Scott is well qualified to compare the dancing of her Canadian pupils with that of Americans. Without being partial to her own countrymen, Miss Scott says Canadians are the best dancers. They are more enthusiastic, and quick to get onto the new steps. They are satisfied with nothing short of perfection. The men, on the whole are easier to teach than women. There is a reason for this. The girl has to learn to follow all kinds of steps, which necessarily takes more time. A man can get by with fewer routines because he does the leading.



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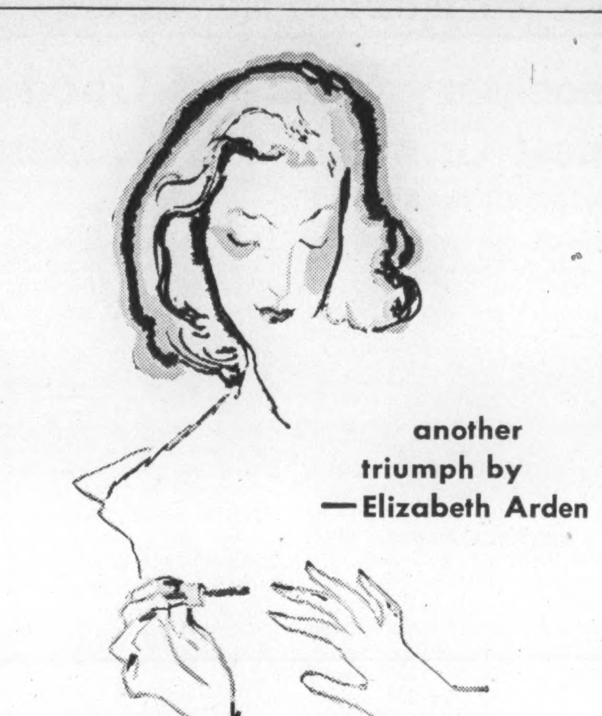

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CONCERNING FOOD

Unnecessary Waste of Good Food Greatest Crime in the Kitchen

By JANET MARCH

MR. TRUMAN says that Americans must waste less, and Mr. Taft says they must eat less, so on the subject of food the Democrats and the Republicans seem to see almost eye to eye. As the standard of living in Canada is very much the same as that of the United States it looks as if we had better listen to our good neighbors. It was Disraeli who said once to his constituents "there can be no economy where there is no efficiency," and you only have to be in charge of a refrigerator for a week to know that he spoke the truth.

Those two mouldy slices of bacon, the wilted celery, the three rock hard meat balls, and the almost full can of tomato juice covered with a heavy layer of mould could all have been eaten with profit and pleasure if you had been efficient about it. As it is they are useless and will stand you a cash loss of about forty cents, money which you could do with, just as the world's hungry could use the food you will buy to replace your careless loss.

It's no good pretending though, that you can run up a dish which would delight a gourmet with just whatever left-overs you can find in the refrigerator. A rather dead looking bunch of radishes, a cup of macaroni, a hard boiled egg and a bowl of chocolate pudding would defeat even Escoffier if he was asked to throw them together into a tasty little casserole dish. You have to be economically efficient every day of the week and not let things accumulate if you are really going to avoid all possible waste. Of course that doesn't mean that you just slide left-overs into the garbage either. Save everything, but use it up soon.

Canned salmon is back on the shelves to help the housekeeper, and it is a pleasure to be able to get it without taking part in a free-for-all. Try making a soufflé with some of the new pack.

Salmon Soufflé

1 can of salmon
3 tablespoons of butter
3 tablespoons of flour
1¼ cups of milk
Salt and pepper
A pinch of thyme
4 eggs

Melt the butter and stir in the flour, add salt and pepper and milk and stir over medium heat until the mixture thickens. Separate the whites and the yolks of the eggs. Beat the yolks, add to the white sauce and mix well. Flake the salmon and add it, and the liquid in the can and the pinch of thyme. Beat the whites till they are very stiff, fold them in and pour into a greased baking dish. Cook in a moderate oven for thirty to forty minutes.

Sometimes you can get chicken livers by the pound and again other days when you want them you can't. However, if you are lucky try doing them with eggs for a Sunday night supper dish.

Chicken Livers With Eggs

½ pound of chicken livers
5 eggs
1¼ cups of milk
2 tablespoons of bacon fat or butter
Paprika
Salt and Pepper

Chop the livers finely and sauté them in the fat for about five minutes cooking them over a low heat. Season with salt and pepper. Beat the eggs and add the milk to them—cream is even better—and add to the livers. Stir until the eggs are lightly scrambled and serve on toast sprinkled with paprika.

Thank goodness, this year there seem to be plenty of good apples in these parts after two years when they were so scarce you thought twice before eating one. All sorts of sweets are there for the making if you have a basket on hand. This recipe is a good one to make ahead and have on hand in the refrigerator.

Apple Snow

1 tablespoon of gelatin
2 tablespoons of cold water
3 egg whites
2 cups of apple sauce
2 teaspoons of chopped preserved ginger
A pinch of salt

If you have snow apples make the apple sauce by cutting up the red snows in their skins and cooking them till they are soft. Then put the sauce through the colander, add sugar and you will have pink apple sauce. Soak the gelatin in the cold water and then stir it in to the apple sauce. If the sauce is not still hot reheat it. Next add the chopped preserved ginger and the pinch of salt and beat while the mixture is cooling. When it is quite cold fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Put in a mould which has been dipped in cold water and chill in the refrigerator till set. Whipped cream adds to this dish, as indeed it does to most desserts.

Hollandaise Sauce

1 cup vinegar
1 cup butter
½ cup lemon juice
3 cups chicken stock
A little salt and cayenne pepper

Put mixture in double boiler and cook slowly until well mixed and bubbly. Remove from fire and pour in bowl. Stir in slowly two egg yolks and continue to stir briskly until the sauce is the thickness of mayonnaise.

Gardinier Sauce

This sauce is for pouring over roasts and filet mignon. Using marble-sized metal cutter — cut potatoes, carrots, white and yellow turnips. Add small onions. Fry all in butter with a little sugar. When brown, add a little stock (any will do.) Simmer slowly. Drain. Remove to serving dish, and add cooked green string beans, peas, and cauliflower. Place over and around meat.

• •

Art of Dressing French Children

By DENISE VEDRUNE

IN PARIS, the young miss, like her mother, is famous for her chic. Simplicity is the keynote and the infallible rule to be followed. Fortunately, those who design children's clothes have made it their motto for many years and the trend is more and more toward what is neat and practical. Needless to say, the two extremes to be avoided are clinging too long to babyish dresses and being in too great a hurry to turn the little girl into a young lady.

The classic dress style has a full skirt, shirred or pleated, sash tied in the back, Peter Pan collar and puffed sleeves. For small girls it has a yoke and for their older sisters a natural waistline. Smocking, of course, is always popular and very effective. Embroidery and other trimming can be used sparingly. But silk dresses, flounces and froufrou, and an excess of lace and ribbons are all definitely out.

Dorothée of Paris shows a pale blue wool frock, the yoke embroidered in black and white cross stitch. Jane Sylvain had an adorable summer dress in pink linen, its bolero top revealing a white, hemstitched blouse. Dominique shows a full-skirted model of pale yellow sheer wool, the collar edged with lace, and Virginie a turquoise party frock, its yoke trimmed with dainty pearl buttons.

It is always amusing to see how the latest in grown-up fashions is reflected each season in children's clothes. This year, for example, we see mother's loose, casual, hooded coat adapted for her little daughter in pastels, light grey or beige.

For school wear the simple navy reefer with a hood is still the ideal outfit. Under it is a two-piece dress or a pleated skirt worn with a variety of pullovers and blouses.

Hats are back in style for youngsters just as they are for grown-ups. There are cute little bonnet shapes, amusing pill-boxes and the classic Breton sailor turned up all around. For winter wear the striped stocking-cap, finished off with a big pompon, will be a play-time favorite.

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THE OTHER PAGE

One of the Crowd

By MARY QUALE INNIS

THAT afternoon Miss Lang cautioned the members of the class not to talk or to leave their seats. For a few moments after she left the room there was dense silence as though she might be hiding outside the door, then a faint murmur rose and swelled, somebody laughed, somebody threw a piece of chalk. John ran to the blackboard for more chalk, Helen tiptoed along the aisle to hand Kitty a note. No one was out of his seat when Miss Lang suddenly came in but there was an air in the room of accomplished disobedience.

"Who left his seat?" Miss Lang demanded. "You're big enough so I ought to be able to trust you. Stand up, all who left their seats."

No one moved.

"Stand up at once! I heard somebody running as I came along the hall. Stand up."

What did she expect, Constance wondered. She was a little shocked by her classmates' behavior, yet she envied them their easy friendliness. They had known each other always, they belonged together, while Constance had lived in Warnock only three months.

"If they don't answer, the whole class will have to stay in."

There was a deep sigh like a breeze across the room.

Mildred lifted her hand. Mildred was the only pupil in the class who was a more recent newcomer than Constance and Constance had gladly resigned to her the uneasy title of "new girl". Mildred lived in a large white house on a corner, she had lovely dresses and none of the girls asked her to play with them. She walked past, shaking her long straight dark hair over her shoulder, pretending not to see them.

"Mildred," Miss Lang exclaimed, "it wasn't you!"

"No, Miss Lang. John and Helen were out of their seats." At the sound of her cool voice, a shudder passed over the class.

"Thank you, Mildred. Since they didn't speak up for themselves, the whole class will stay in. All except Mildred."

The other classes were dismissed, Mildred rose and walked round by the teacher's desk to avoid the feet outstretched to trip her. She walked deliberately, looking straight ahead, and a muttering followed her.

"Open your arithmetics to page 29 and do all the problems on that page. Neat work, remember, to be handed in."

Groaning, they set to work. A brown butterfly drifted through an open window, floated over their heads and out again.

AT four o'clock they charged out. It was still bright but the bloom had gone from the afternoon.

"It wasn't any of *us*," Helen said bitterly. "None of *us* would do such a thing." Constance agreed; she had never been so pointedly included among the Warnock children.

"Wait till tomorrow," the boys muttered. "Boy, wait till we get her, the nasty, dirty little snitcher."

Helen pointed dramatically. "There she is!"

Carrying her music case, Mildred walked along the other side of the street. Affecting not to see them, she swung the case and flirted back her long hair. Something in that conscious flirt of the head fired them; John and Leo started toward her, the rest followed.

Mildred took three more deliberate steps before she looked uneasily around.

"There she is!" John howled. "There's the snitcher. We'll show her."

Helen sprang after the boys, Kitty followed her and Constance followed Kitty, wondering why they were all running.

"Snitcher! Snitch-cat! Come on, kids, we'll show her."

Mildred began to run. The crowd yelled. She ran more and more quickly, her music case swinging, her hair streaming. The crowd ran silently except for the pounding of their feet and their silence made Constance feel frightened and then elated. Mildred ought to be chased, she ought to suffer. They were showing her that Warnock children did not tell on each other. For she herself was now a Warnock child and Mildred was not. Mildred with her big white house and that long hair she was so proud of. They ran, Constance, who had never been a runner, coming last.

Mildred ran desperately; once or twice she gave a shrill, breathless cry. The boys hooted. John was close to her. She dodged wildly, he swerved and shot out his hand toward the banner of flying hair. They had her now and they would show her. She'd never tell on them or anybody else. A cry of triumph ran through the pack. Constance's side ached, her breath heaved painfully but she felt excited and glad. She belonged with the others and it was right to punish a traitor.

JOHN snatched the long hair, Mildred screamed. And an old man whom they had not seen struck John's hand aside, and faced them.

"What do you call this?" he shouted, glaring. "What are you anyway? Cowards! You ought to be ashamed of yourselves. Don't cry, child, you're all right. A crowd of hoodlums chasing one poor little girl."

For Mildred's hair fell round her face, she was crying bitterly, her thin body shivering, she really was a poor little girl.

"Go home, all of you. And if you try this again, I'll tell the principal. Cowards and bullies! All except this one." Constance came toiling up, badly out of breath. He pointed to her. "This little girl wouldn't do such a thing. Now go home."

They vanished. Only Constance who had to pass that way to reach home stood panting while Mildred sobbed.

"This little girl wouldn't chase anybody," the old man—it was old Mr. Schoenberger—went on. Constance could not speak but she shook her head to disclaim his praise and put her hand on her heaving chest to show that she had come up late only because she was a poor runner. He smiled and turned to Mildred. "There now, you're all right. We'll see you get home safe."

Mildred walked slowly, sniffing, the old man comforted, Constance lagged miserably behind. As Mildred went up her own front steps, old Mr. Schoenberger turned to Constance.

"I did," she gasped, "I did too."

"Did what?" he asked indulgently.

"Chase her." But the old man was saying pleasantly, "You must see that the others are nice to that little girl. Goodbye." He walked away beaming.

INCOME TAX MEDITATION

Law goes out a-walking
  Self-assured and loud,
Constantly a-talking
  To impress the crowd.
Justice follows after
  Like a timid pup,
Sees afar the grafter
  But can not catch up.

Law is hard and able
  As he views events,
In his gown of sable
  Trimmed with precedents.
Justice, moved with pity,
  Robed in spotless white,
From the murky city
  Takes a hurried flight.

Would that they were married,
  In accordance sweet,
Then we were not harried
  To an angry heat.
It's a grief to hear him
  Hunting for offence.
— If his wife were near him
  Law might get some sense.

J.E.M.

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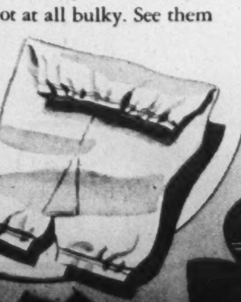

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EATON'S

Autumn Budget Likely to Be Without Cheer

By JOHN L. MARSTON

It seems likely that Mr. Dalton will introduce an autumn budget. Until the Government produces its new price index it is impossible to say just how much inflation has affected price controls. But one thing is certain. Prices in England today are well over double what they were in 1939.

If a financial policy is needed to hold down inflation then it will be necessary to apply a ceiling to wages and at the same time prune away the surplus of spending power which would still remain under that ceiling searching for goods in such scarce supply that their purchase becomes a black market auction. The whole budgetary approach will have to be more bold and comprehensive if the challenge is to be met.

London.

IT now seems likely that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will feel impelled to introduce an autumn budget, and if he does there is no doubt that it will be a wintry document. Mr. Dalton has in the past seemed to allow himself to be deceived by the meretricious surface of arithmetic; otherwise, his bland assumption that the last budget showed a surplus is inexplicable.

On this occasion, however, he will surely not believe that because the first six months of the current financial year show an apparent surplus of over £200 millions the position is in fact comforting. For the revenue total of £1,647,584,000 for this period included £267,351,000 of non-recurring items, while the ordinary expenditure total of £1,428,073,000 omitted a number of payments, including those on account of post-war credits and war damage compensation.

Taking these important qualifications into account, and allowing for the fact that Britain has been subsisting very largely on her dollar borrowings, the national financial position is nothing to write home about.

Even if there was a genuine surplus of the size indicated the Chancellor would have no cause for complacency. Britain ended the war with a very considerable degree of inflation and the tide is still coming in. Until the Government produces its completed new price index it is impossible to say just how far the inflationary fact is conveyed in the price levels by which the Government judges the situation.

But three things are certain. The first is that prices today are, on an average and for the ordinary necessities and amenities of life, well over double what they were in 1939. The second is that even so they are very inadequate indicators of the true dimensions of the inflationary threat, for subsidies have held them down and a variety of controls has prevented the full inflationary urge from exhibiting itself in the price mechanism.

Thirdly, it is obvious that the new orientation of the economy, with its absolute priority for exports and its further restriction of the quantities and ranges of products available for domestic consumption, must increase the disproportion between money looking for something to spend itself on and the volume of things on which it can be spent.

A Hard Budget

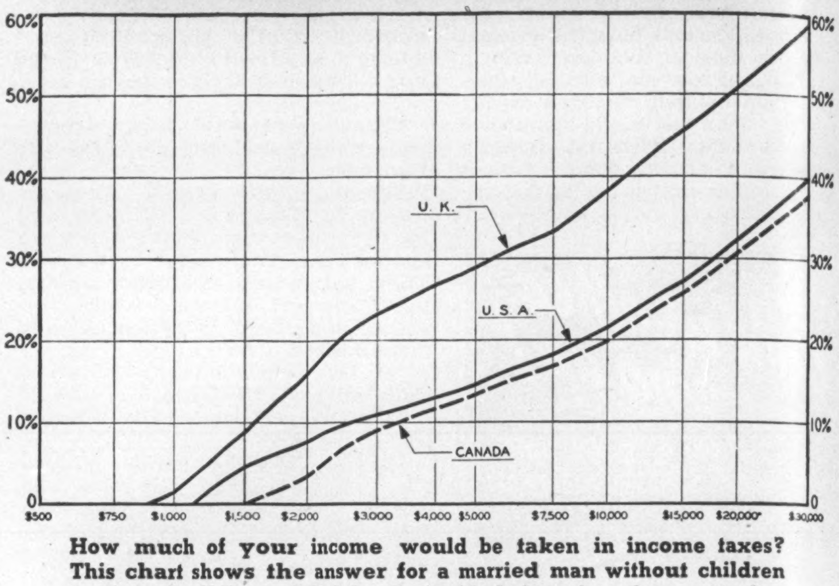
Therefore, if the Chancellor is to do in the financial sphere the necessary job of dovetailing into Sir Stafford Cripps's export program, there must be an autumn budget; and if the budget is not only to do this immediate job but also to make some atonement for the long laxity in the official manoeuvres against inflation, the budget must be a hard one.

Just how hard will be determined more by the political impediments to Spartan living than by the economic arguments for it. From the academic and objective point of view it is necessary now for both direct and indirect taxation to be increased to a point of intensity sufficient to mop up all the purchasing power which is excessive in terms of the net national production and net imports allocated to domestic consumption. That would be a very intense budget indeed—perhaps far too intense to be a political possibility.

But if the sort of budget which economics demands is impracticable,

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Personal Income Taxes in Canada Lower than in U.K. or U.S.A.



How much of your income would be taken in income taxes? This chart shows the answer for a married man without children in Canada, U.K. and U.S.A. See table below for other examples.

MOST of us think that our personal income taxes in Canada are about the highest in the world, and certainly much higher than in the United States. Yet statistics and graphs appearing in the most recent issue of the Bank of Canada's *Statistical Summary*, and reproduced here by permission, do not tell that story.

The fact is that our income taxes are lower than those in the United States, and far lower than those in the United Kingdom. The contrast with the United States becomes very marked for families in low-income groups when account is taken of our system of family allowances.

Our belief that our own taxes are higher arises from various reasons. Some of us are not fully aware how much our own personal income taxes have come down since the rates were at their wartime peak. Exemptions have been raised, and substantial reductions in the effective rates have come into force in the past two years. Some of the implications of the present situation are discussed in an editorial on page 5.

For the most part the graph above and the table below speak for themselves. However, statistics are notorious liars and some explanations and warnings should be given.

The first problem that arises in the case of U.S.A. is that many of the States have income taxes which must be paid in addition to the federal income tax. It is quite impossible to make an average of all the possible taxes in all forty-eight states, and instead the one with the greatest wealth and population is taken as representative—New York. Therefore both the line in the chart and the columns in the table that are labelled U.S.A. refer to taxes levied by federal and state governments together in the State of New York.

Another problem concerns a man and his wife each of whom has an income. Since most wives have no income, both the chart above and the table below are drawn up on that basis.

Another special problem arising in the case of the U.S.A. is how to handle charitable contributions and similar tax exemptions which, over there, are much more important than up here. The problem is not too difficult for incomes up to $5,000 because the U.S. authorities allow a 10 per cent "standard" deduction from gross income automatically on account of contributions, interest paid, state and local taxes, medical expenses, and other exempt items; accordingly this 10 per cent was deducted when making the comparisons. There is no way of knowing how much ought to be deducted on account of these exemptions from incomes over $5,000. Therefore in these statistical comparisons the exemptions (other than for state income tax) are kept constant for gross incomes over that figure.

The final and perhaps most important adjustment is made on account of family allowances which are paid at different levels here and in the U.K. but are not paid at all in the U.S.A.

In this country, as in the United Kingdom, family allowances and income taxes are closely linked together. Receipt of family allowance is, for those families that pay income tax, in effect a repayment of that tax. There are many families, however—large families with small incomes—that pay no income tax and yet receive quite a substantial amount of money from the family-allowance system. In the table below the net amounts received by such families are shown by minus signs (-). No minus amounts appear on the above chart because it represents only the position of a married person *without* children who, of course, does not get any family allowance.

INCOME TAX RATES: CANADA, U.S.A. AND U.K.

Gross Income	Single Person			Married Person Without Children			Married Person With Two Children		
(Dollars)	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Canada	U.S.A.	U.K.	Canada ★	U.S.A.	U.K. ★
600	—	8	9	—	—	—	-144	—	-52
750	—	33	27	—	—	—	-144	—	-52
1,000	29	76	87	—	—	16	-144	—	-52
1,250	70	121	163	—	24	65	-144	—	-52
1,500	120	167	257	—	66	130	-144	—	-40
1,750	170	212	351	29	109	224	-139	—	5
2,000	220	257	445	70	152	318	-108	—	68
2,250	270	304	538	120	195	411	- 64	5	161
2,500	320	350	632	170	238	505	- 14	48	255
3,000	420	447	820	270	328	693	86	133	442
3,500	520	548	1,007	370	421	880	186	221	630
4,000	620	650	1,195	470	523	1,068	286	311	815
5,000	835	858	1,570	670	726	1,443	486	505	1,192
7,500	1,465	1,536	2,616	1,260	1,367	2,489	1,064	1,108	2,243
10,000	2,253	2,333	3,935	1,990	2,141	3,808	1,786	1,824	3,567
20,000	6,515	6,692	10,273	6,140	6,414	10,146	5,896	5,922	9,911
35,000	14,478	15,416	21,819	14,065	15,088	21,693	13,811	14,471	21,466
50,000	22,728	25,338	34,761	22,315	24,980	34,635	22,061	24,287	34,413
75,000	37,690	43,706	58,250	37,240	43,310	58,123	36,976	42,534	57,903
100,000	53,903	63,757	82,485	53,415	63,334	82,358	53,141	62,503	82,139

★ Receipts from Family Allowances included as an offset to tax. See explanation above.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

We Need More Venture Capital

By P. M. RICHARDS

ON paper at least, most business concerns today are making good profits—so good, in fact, that they are widely accused of "profiteering." Yet, despite the profits, many companies are having difficulty in finding buyers for issues of common stock which they had hoped would provide them with needed additional capital for expansion.

This is not altogether a new condition; it has been noted over the past two or three years, but it is now becoming marked as more companies go into the market for venture capital. Apparently investors are not willing, under present and prospective conditions, to furnish industry with risk capital, or they are no longer investors because they do not possess the capital to invest. Perhaps it is a bit of both. Whatever the reason, it is anything but good for a private-enterprise economy.

Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said in a speech the other day that "New common stocks are becoming increasingly difficult to sell. The bond market, the market for preferred stocks, have become sticky, increasing the depressing effect on the market for junior securities. Some market analysts and economists say the investing public's lack of interest in securities is caused by the uncertainty of the foreign picture, but I fear it goes much deeper than that. For the past fifteen years we have done such a good job of socializing the income of this country that we are gradually drying up the normal sources of equity capital. The pressing demand for tax revenues has blinded our perspective and we may kill the proverbial goose."

Dependence on Government Capital

Mr. Schram said that the economy has come to depend largely upon government for capital. In the early '30s when bankers could not make loans the U.S. adopted a program of planned economy and the government not only went into the banking business but recapitalized the banks through the purchase of preferred stocks. About the time the economy was beginning to recover from that situation it was thrown into war and it became necessary to supply not only the U.S. war machine but that of allies as well. The industrial expansion was on such a gigantic scale that the government again furnished the necessary capital. Following the war, industry used its reserves and surplus earnings for reconversion. Now, when those sources are showing signs of exhaustion, industry is turning to the normal source of capital, the securities markets, but finds that these markets are depressed at a time when almost all other lines of business are flourishing. Mr. Schram called the situation alarming and said that the tax structure should be revised in the interest of venture capital and the development of incentive and initiative.

Canada is vitally interested, not only because the provision of capital by government has played quite as large a part here as it has across the border in recent years, but because this less-developed country has proportionately far more opportunities for the employment of venture capital. And to a large extent, those opportunities, particularly in the new northern communities, are of a kind that can only be realized by private capital. But without incentive, the incentive created by the prospect of being able to make and retain worthwhile profit, that capital obviously will not venture. It is not venturing now, nearly as much as it should.

Socialism's Misplaced Emphasis

In countries where socialism is in the saddle, the emphasis is upon consumption rather than production. So much thought and effort goes into the apportioning of existing suppiies more equitably that the basic need of enlarging the volume of supplies becomes secondary. Yet, with all this socialistic effort, the standard of living of the common people of those countries is far lower than that which prevails on this continent.

It is much easier than some of us think to destroy the thing which makes our free-enterprise system tick. Take away the incentive to create and produce, and it's done. Apparently we've already gone some distance towards that end, as evidenced by public lack of interest in equity securities. The seriousness of this disinclination of private capital to venture is pointed up by the sharply increased cost to industry of providing tools for its workers. Today it takes several thousand more dollars of capital to equip an industrial worker with the means of production than was the case before the war.

Canadian and U.S. industry needs new machinery urgently, only slightly less so than Europe does. Without it the individual worker will not produce, or will produce less than he should. His earnings and his employer's earnings will be down, and so will total production. And we are looking to the task of providing new industrial equipment to furnish a great deal of employment over the next several years. It all depends very much upon the private investor—the man who receives such scant consideration today.

(Continued from page 38)

it must be expected that the Chancellor will do what he can. It is believed that the Treasury is working on a wide-flung program of adjustments to taxation, and it is known that in order to lighten the burden on the expenditure side Mr. Dalton is urgently consulting with his colleagues about lifting at least some of the cost of the heavy food subsidies.

But empty stomachs do not make for full work, and any budgetary decision must be harmonious with the general policy of stimulating production. The ancient problem of incentives and economy was never more troublesome or more urgent of solution.

What He Must Not Do

If the Chancellor is to take effective steps against inflation, and at the same time do nothing to reduce the will to work on the part of both management and workers, there are certain things he clearly may not do. He may not increase direct taxation, because the deterrent effect of the present rates at whatever level of income they apply is very obviously as much as the camel will stand. One more straw and the back may break.

Equally clearly, there is a definite limit to the scope for increasing indirect taxation, not only because this is a most inequitable way of raising revenue but also because it would immediately, by raising the cost of living, bring automatically into action the agreements which relate wage rates to prices.

For the same reasons, Mr. Dalton will have to be careful what he does with food subsidies. The trade unions have already intimated strongly that they would regard any increase in prices which followed a removal of the subsidies as giving a *prima facie* case for increases in wages.

It must seem that the range of choice is extremely limited. Mr. Dalton may be relied upon, presumably, to look into the odd corners and consider such well-flogged horses as beer and tobacco and some other items which non-drinkers and non-smokers regard as luxuries. There may be a few millions of revenue still awaiting collection on these heads. There may be a little more—though certainly not very much—in a raising of the tax on profits above the present figure of 12½ per cent, though such a move, with the powerful influence it would bring to bear on a "safety first" policy among industrialists and businessmen, would be ill-attuned to the demands of the hour, which are for imagination and risk-taking in industry and commerce.

A budget which pretended to be drastic and was so limited would, however, be a sheep in wolf's clothing and have no bite. If the Government decides that a strong financial policy is now demanded to hold down inflation and provide the monetary counterpart and complement of the new industrial policy, then it will be necessary to do what by previous analysis and experience it has been believed to be politically impossible to do. It will be necessary to apply a ceiling to wages and at the same time ruthlessly to prune away the surplus of spending power which would still remain under that ceiling searching for goods in such scarce supply that their purchase becomes a black market auction.

In other words, the whole budgetary approach will have to be different, more bold, more comprehensive, more aggressive, if the challenge is to be met. It may well be that before this challenge the Government's resolve will evaporate, that the autumn budget will do nothing more than trifle with the problem; or even that after all there will be no autumn budget.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Malartic Gold Fields Is Delayed in Completion of New Mill

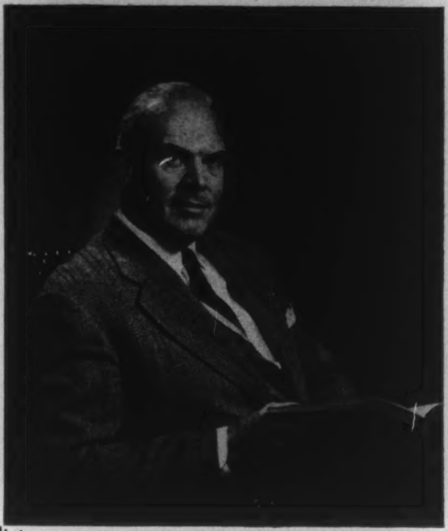
By JOHN M. GRANT

ATTAINMENT of an over-all milling capacity of around 1,500 tons daily at the No. 2 shaft area at Malartic Gold Fields Ltd.—eight year old producer—located in Fourniere and Dubuisson townships, Malartic area, northwestern Quebec, scheduled for about the middle of 1948, is likely to be delayed owing to the labor shortage and slow deliveries of steel. A new mill unit of 750 tons capacity is being installed at the No. 2 or west shaft, where the large part of ore reserves is now located. The existing unit of similar capacity is to be moved to that location from the No. 1 shaft area once the new unit gets under operation. Plans called for the new mill to go into operation about the end of the current year and the present plant to be moved over and operating at the new site by May next. Construction difficulties, however, have placed completion of the new mill about two months behind schedule. Good progress was made during the summer months with the installation of the surface mining plant at the No. 2 shaft and foundations for the mill designed to house both the new and present unit, was completed a couple of months ago. Upsetting the program was the delay in shipments of fabricated structural steel components for the framework of the building.

The labor shortage recently has been more acute than at any time in the history of Malartic Gold Fields. The milling rate has dropped to around 425 tons per day as compared with 600 tons or better during the early part of the summer. A small operating profit is being made at present, but an increase of even 30 or 40 men would likely mean an operating profit in the neighborhood of $20,000 to $30,000 per month. Development has been drastically curtailed by the serious shortage of labor. Work in the No. 1 mine was practically stopped during the summer and all efforts concentrated on supplying ore from the No. 2 shaft. Working in the one mine has resulted in better and more efficient operating conditions, eliminating as it does the necessity for double staffs and supervision to keep both mines going. It was fortunate that the 300 and 450-foot levels at the west mine had been largely readied for mining and most of the millfeed is now coming from these horizons.

While no mining has been underway in the No. 1 mine at Malartic Gold Fields since the end of June a small amount of development was carried out and this may result in a slight increase in the calculated ore reserves by the end of 1947. Developed ore reserves in this mine at the end of last year were 410,000 tons with an average grade of 0.175 oz., while the indicated ore totalled an additional 300,000 tons. These reserves are calculated from known areas mainly down to the 1,200-foot level and there are definite possibilities of opening up substantial tonnage of new ore in the block of ground between the 1,200 and 1,800-foot horizons. In the No. 2 mine it is also expected developed ore reserves will be higher at the end of

(Continued on page 43)



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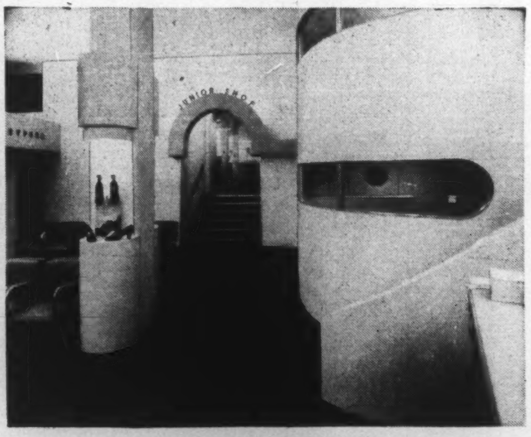
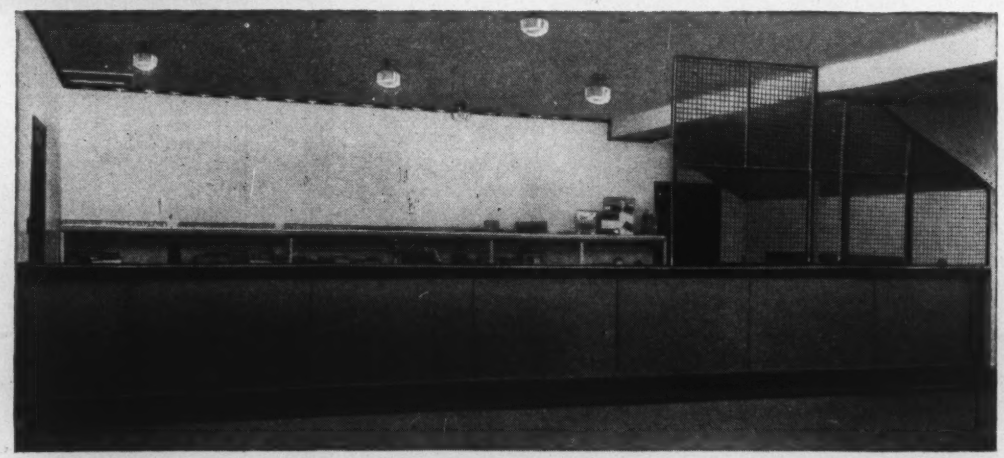


A STORE IS STREAMLINED

Think of a number from 1 to 1,000...



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

H.F.A., Orillia, Ont.—For the year ended June 30, 1947, the B. GREENING WIRE CO. LTD., had a net profit of $286,010, or 50 cents a share, compared with $219,581, or 38½ cents a share in the previous year. Balance sheet figures show net working capital of $975,128 against $1,038,910 a year ago, current assets at June 30 last appearing at $1,605,024 and current liabilities at $629,896. A new building has been completed at a cost of approximately $250,000. This will relieve past congestion and make available a limited amount of space for future expansion. The company has obtained land to take care of considerable further expansion if it becomes necessary.

C.S.R., Cincinnati, Ohio.—Yes, the acreage held by MIDCAMP MINES LTD., (353 acres in Tisdale and Deloro townships, Porcupine area) is well located and the geology favorable. The formation is said to be typically Porcupine and the property one of the few so centrally situated that so far has not met with development. The company was formed late last year to consolidate the South Dome Lake Mines, Nicholas Gold Mining Company and adjoining claims. Capitalization is 4,500,000 shares of which 1,731,350 shares were issued for the properties. The financial sponsorship is exceptionally strong, including Noranda, Hollinger, Anglo-Huronian, Preston East Dome and Paymaster, which companies provided the treasury with $500,000 under a firm commitment for 1,000,000 shares at 50 cents a share. An option has been given on a further 1,500,000 shares at a like price. The president of the company is James Y. Murdock, president of Noranda Mines. J. R. Timmins, of Montreal, is vice-president and Andre Dorfman, of Oakville, a director. Other directors are W. H. Bouck and E. H. Walker of Toronto. Extensive exploration is planned and a drive from the 1,000-foot horizon at Preston East Dome is now advancing in Midcamp ground. This drive will be used as a base for underground diamond drilling of the former South Dome property. Some surface drilling was done from Paymaster's south claim, but the results were negative. Gold values were reported uncovered by work done on the South Dome claims over 20 years ago.

H.E.C., Regina, Sask.—The quarterly dividend rate on the common stock of MIDLAND & PACIFIC GRAIN CORP. LTD., has been increased from 22½c to 25c a share. The first disbursement at the new rate of 25c will be made Nov. 1 to shareholders of record Oct. 15, and, with 100,000 shares outstanding, the dividend calls for a disbursement of $25,000. The initial dividend of 22½c per share was paid Feb. 1, last, and this rate was maintained for the following two quarters. Thus total payments in the current calendar year will amount to 92½c a share. The company had a net profit of $111,831, equal to $1.12 per share on the common stock, for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1947. This compares with a retained net profit of $105,358, or $1.05 per share for the previous year, or a total net of $108,349, or $1.08 per share, including $2,971 in refundable taxes. The company added $175,381 to net current position to bring working capital to $1,168,445 at July 31, 1947, after providing $22,500 for the dividend payable Aug. 1. Fixed assets were increased by $49,894. Capital surplus was increased by $42,209 to $673,086 by profit on sales and realization in excess of book values of fixed assets.

F.T.H., Ladysmith, B.C.—Yes, your information is correct. All work at GOLDHAWK PORCUPINE MINES was discontinued this summer following disappointing results in underground work along with the fact that the financing interests failed to exercise the option on shares due in August. However, it has just been announced that new financing arrangements have been made for further deep diamond drilling, which has now commenced. The company has since closing down disposed of supplies and some non-essential equipment, but the mining plant has been maintained intact. It is expected the money received from the sale of supplies, etc., will clean up existing accounts and provide sufficient to keep the property in good standing for several years. Since commencement of work three years ago, exclusive of cost of equipment, some $336,000 was expended on development work and diamond drilling, with funds supplied by Moneta Porcupine (who had management of the property), Mining Corporation of Canada and Broulan Porcupine. Underground work on the new north ore zone proved to be as disappointing as the previous work on the original zone. The development work carried out indicated that gold mineralization, particularly visible gold, was widespread in a broad, highly altered and sheared zone. No structure was located which confined the gold in oreshoots of appreciable size, and the amount of ore developed was not of sufficient tonnage to justify milling operations. Under the new financing arrangement

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

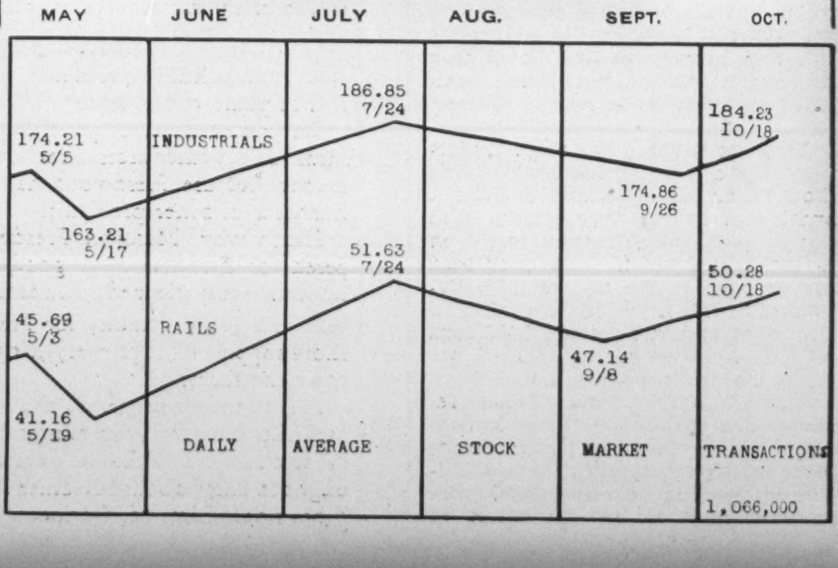
Market Turnabout?

BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N.Y. MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. See discussion below covering possibilities of current primary reversal.

This week's ability of the two Dow-Jones averages to move decisively above the narrow line formation or trading range to which reference has been made herein over recent weeks calls for a primary test of the February-July rally peaks. Decisive penetration by the two averages of those peaks, as would be signaled by closes in both the rail and industrial averages at or above 54.43 and 187.86, would confirm, from the technical approach, reversal of the market's primary trend to an upward direction and, in view of the considerable (though short of normal) interval that business has been undergoing postwar readjustment, would call for modification of investment policy—that is, slow accumulation of stocks with reserve funds. We might point out, however, that such event has not yet transpired, that an almost similar test of primary points failed last July, even after one average had exceeded its upside expectancy. Accordingly, until and unless the above discussed penetrations are effected, the current strength must continue to be classified as of intermediate or interruptive nature.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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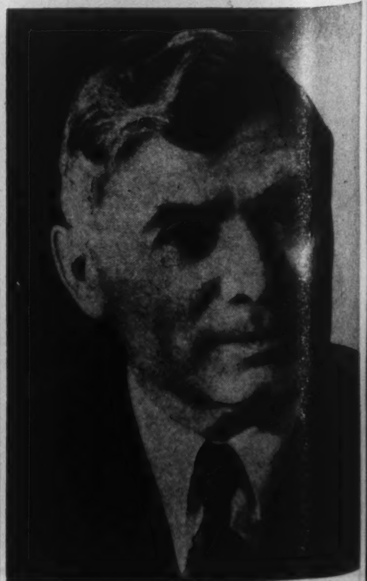
100 Adelaide St. West Toronto
ADelaide 5621

ELECTED DIRECTOR



DR. T. H. HOGG

Dr. T. H. Hogg of York Mills, Ontario, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of Chartered Trust and Executor Co. Dr. Hogg, formerly Chairman of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario, is now consultant to the Dominion Government on various hydraulic matters of an international nature. He also acts in an advisory capacity to several of the Provinces on power problems.

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

Dividends Nos. 124 and 125

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability) held on the 16th day of October, 1947, the following dividends were declared payable in Canadian Currency:—

No. 124 for fifty and one-quarter cents (50¼c) a share payable December 1st, 1947 to shareholders of record November 1st, 1947.

No. 125 (Extra) for one dollar and one-half cent ($1.00½) a share payable January 2nd, 1948 to shareholders of record November 1st, 1947.

By Order of the Board.
W. B. DIX,
Treasurer
Dated at Toronto, October 16th, 1947.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preferred Dividend No. 11

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and twelve and one-half cents ($1.12½) per share on the outstanding paid-up Four and one-half per cent (4½%) Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of the Company has been declared payable December 15, 1947, to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 14, 1947. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.
Frank Hay,
Secretary
Toronto, October 17, 1947

Existence of a telephone cable tunnel 120 feet below the streets of London, beneath mains and subway, has only recently been made known. It was constructed in 1942 at a cost of £200,000 to protect vital communications with all parts of the U.K. and Europe. Above, routine check-up.

100,000 shares have been underwritten at 10 cents per share and options given on a further 900,000 shares at prices ranging from 10 cents to 50 cents, which if fully exercised will provide the treasury with $285,000.

A.G.D., Trail, B.C.—The management of the PACIFIC COYLE NAVIGATION CO., LTD., says there is no further offer for purchase of company assets to place before shareholders at this time. It will be recalled that last May shareholders rejected an offer on the basis of about 59 per cent share, but intimated at the time that a better offer might be considered. The outlook for the company has been improved recently by the increase of 32 per cent in towing rates made effective Sept. 22, 1947, following the termination of the price ceiling. This increase should be sufficient, directors say, to offset higher labor and other costs and leave sufficient to continue the policy of effecting gradual improvements to the fleet. Purchase of additional boats may be considered later. The shares have recently been 63 cents bid; 70 cents asked on Vancouver Stock Exchange.

J.H.M., Haileybury, Ont. — Some surface work was carried out in 1945 on the LARBEL GOLD MINES property of nine claims in the Larder Lake area, but no activity was reported last year. However, recently the company became consolidated with five others. The new company is known as AURLANDO CONSOLIDATED MINING CORP. LTD. and I understand the exchange will be one new for each five presently held. The other companies merged into Aurlando Consolidated were AURLANDO GOLD MINES, BEAUCAMP YELLOWKNIFE MINES, BORDESSA MINES, CABALA YELLOWKNIFE MINES and AURIGA YELLOWKNIFE MINES. The combined properties represent a large number of claim groups in the Yellowknife area and in Northern Ontario. It will, I believe, also control a group in Dasserat township, Quebec. The new company is capitalized at 6,000,000 shares, of $1 par value, and 2,000,000 shares are escrowed to be released pro rata to those entitled upon written consent of the Ontario Securities Commission and a majority of the company's directors. An advertisement in the October 4 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT advised unregistered shareholders in the six companies involved as to the steps to take in connection with the exchange of their shares. If you missed this communicate with Aurlando Consolidated Mining Corporation Ltd. 418 Wilson Bldg., Toronto 1, Ont.

R.M.S., Brandon, Man.—An operating profit of $240,730 was reported by DOMINION MALTING CO., LTD., for the year ended July 31, 1947. The statement showed a credit balance of $604,002, as compared with $578,614 at the end of the previous fiscal year. The plant operated at full capacity during the year, and due to increased production the volume of sales rose considerably over that of the previous year.

C.K.A., New York, N.Y. — Yes, I understand BEVCOURT GOLD MINES, in Louvicourt township, northwestern Quebec, is considering plans for a mill and permanent mining plant and it is possible a decision may be reached before the end of the year as to the capacity and location of the mill. As a result of the excellent results met with in opening up the 600 and 700-foot levels it is proposed to deepen the shaft to 1,000 feet and establish three more levels. Ore lengths totalling over 1,500 feet have been opened on the 600 and 700-foot horizons on which development work has been largely concentrated to date. A large scale mill test of ore on the dump is to be made at the Perron mill. Best results so far have been had on the 700-foot level, where drifts and crosscuts have indicated big widths of good grade ore which could quickly develop substantial tonnages. The main shoot on this level shows a continuous length of 244 feet averaging 0.54 oz. uncut grade or 0.27 oz. cut, across average width of 5.4 feet. At a point 160 feet west of the shaft crosscut, a crosscut has been driven north and south from the drift to expose the vein for a width of 28½ feet, of which 12 feet south of the drift averages 0.375 from muck samples. As a result of the increase in the capitalization to 4,000,000 shares last summer it is considered finances should be sufficient to carry out the proposals. A firm commitment on 300,000 shares puts $225,000 in the treasury, which is considered adequate for the underground sinking and development, while another 900,000 shares are under option at 75 cents per share by strong interests. After these are sold there will still remain 300,000 shares unissued.

E.L.B., Windsor, Ont. — The holdings of MILES (RED LAKE) MINES consist of 21 patented claims in Ball township, at the Pipestone Bay or west end of Red Lake. Shaft sinking is proceeding to an immediate objective of 300 feet and the first station has been cut at 175 feet, with the second to be established at 275 feet. This work was to have commenced last year, but was delayed by the lack of power. A diesel plant, however, was installed while awaiting the delivery of power to the Pipestone Bay area. Underground work will explore three veins, "A," "B" and "C," of which only the "A" was found on surface. First work will be done on the "A," vein from the 175-foot level and it is expected it will be reached with 225 feet of crosscutting. This vein was shown by nine drill holes to carry to a depth of 300 feet and for a length of 200 feet. Surface sampling averaged around 2.5 oz. over 3.5 feet, while the average from the drill holes was close to one ounce. The "B" vein was intersected in two holes, 100 feet apart, one of which is reported as assaying about 1.25 oz. over a core length of 11 feet. The "C" zone parallels the "B" and four drill holes gave half ounce assays.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

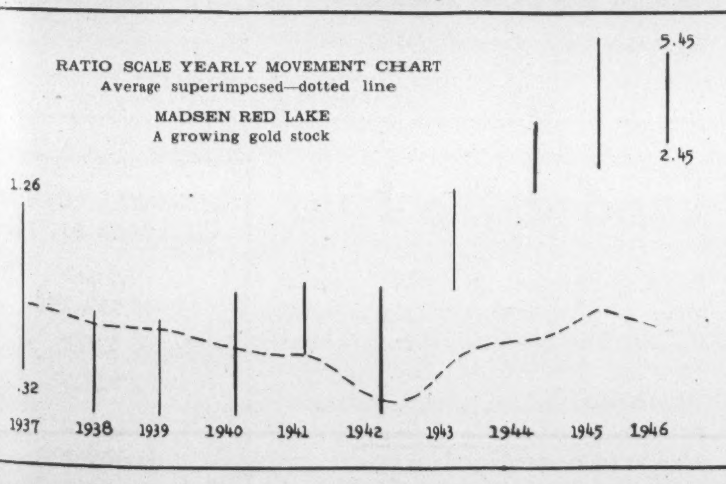
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks — 1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments — 2. AVERAGE or
GROUP "C"—Speculations — 3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

MADSEN RED LAKE GOLD MINES LTD.

					Averages		Madsen	
PRICE 30 Sep. 47	-	$3.35						
YIELD	-	2.3%	Last 1	month	Unch		Up	6.4%
GROUP	-	"C"	Last 12	months	Up	22.4%	Up	21.8%
RATING	-	Above Average	1942-46	range	Up	193.6%	Up	1716.6%
INVESTMENT INDEX	-	213	1946-47	range	Down	37.9%	Down	55.0%



SUMMARY:—In the last analysis of Madsen (Nov. 46) it was rated Favorable and it was stated that "it is quite likely to be one of the leaders when the gold averages again move upward." At that time Madsen was selling at $2.75 and now it is one dollar, or about 35% higher, which can be considered a satisfactory advance by any standard.

Mining stocks, and particularly those in the lower price brackets, are not easy to evaluate by a study of their stock habits, but when they have attained the dignity of being regular dividend payers it is not an entirely thankless task. While drilling results are apt to change the character of a mine overnight, this is not so likely to happen if the mine has reached a reasonable maturity.

Madsen Red Lake has been a profitable stock to hold for readers of these appraisals. Enthusiasm might carry it beyond current worth but those who acquired it at a reasonable price will likely be tempted to retain it among their growth stock issues.

Simpsons, Limited
Class "A" Shares, Yielding 5.55%

The business of Simpsons, Limited, established seventy-five years ago, now includes department stores and mail order businesses in Toronto, Montreal, London, Halifax and Regina. About 150 order offices are maintained in cities and towns across Canada with buying agencies in New York and important European centres.

For the present fiscal year, dividends of $1.50 per share have been paid on the Class "A" Shares.

We offer as principals:

Simpsons, Limited Class "A" Shares
Price: At the market, about $27.00, yielding 5.55%

Descriptive pamphlet furnished gladly upon request by mail or telephone.

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NORANDA MINES, LIMITED
Dividend Notice

NOTICE IS hereby given that an interim dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of NORANDA MINES, LIMITED, payable December 15th to shareholders of record at the close of business November 14th 1947.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary

Toronto, October 20th, 1947.

A Moco FABRIC

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of 43c per share, being at the rate of seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the $25.00 par value seven percent (7%) cumulative Redeemable preferred shares of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of December next to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Valleyfield, October 15th, 1947.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND of 12c per share, has been declared upon the Common Shares without nominal or par value, of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of November, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Valleyfield, October 16th, 1947.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Change from a Seller's to a Buyer's Market in the Life Business

By GEORGE GILBERT

While there was a record volume of life insurance purchased during the war years and a record increase in the amount in force, when viewed in terms of its present purchasing power the amount shrinks to less than the amount in force before the war.

Although there has been a shift from a seller's market to a buyer's market in the business, the need of additional life insurance for the individual has increased, as he now requires over fifty per cent more insurance to bring his existing protection in line with the present purchasing power of the dollar.

DURING the ten-year period, 1932 to 1941 inclusive, the total business in force in Canada of the life insurance companies showed an increase of $737,323,459, while in the five-year period, 1942 to 1946 inclusive there was an increase of $3,549,940,173 in the amount in force. In the latter period which includes most of the war years, when wartime conditions made surplus money available, with a restricted market for surplus dollars, life insurance was purchased in greater volume than ever before.

Virtually the same conditions existed in the United States, and, as pointed out in a recent address by President Paul F. Clark of the John Hancock Mutual Life Ins. Co., it is easy to regard the record life insurance sales of the past few years as the channeling into life insurance of surplus dollars withheld by shortages of consumer goods from the purchasing stream, until these record sales are considered in terms of purchasing power, when it is found that the new sales in most of these record years were less than in 1940, and that in terms of purchasing power, 1946 insurance in force was less than in 1940.

More Cover Needed

While it was admitted that the actual purchasing power of the insurance in force will depend, of course, upon the conditions prevailing at the times claims are paid, he took occasion to point out that if a policyholder needed $10,000 of life insurance in 1940 he now needs $15,460 on the basis of 1946 prices to accomplish the same result, or 54.6 per cent more insurance. This emphasizes the fact that, although there has been a shift from a seller's market to a buyer's market, there is still plenty of scope for the sale of more life insurance to more people in order to bring their protection in line with the purchasing power of the dollar.

There are those in the business who thus see an opportunity for increased sales at the present time, while others are inclined to view the buyer's market with alarm, which is accounted for by the difference in understanding, according to President Clark, of the basic motives which prompt the purchase of life insurance. As he pointed out, the dollars put into life insurance have never, fundamentally, been surplus dollars; they have been sacrifice dollars.

He said: "They are the dollars which all the highest and best instincts of a man — his love for his family, his recognition of personal responsibility, his sense of obligation to the community — dictate that he must set aside, often at real sacrifice to himself and with violence to his personal and selfish interests." That is recognized as the basic conception of life insurance, upon which it was founded and upon which it will continue to grow and without which it cannot flourish.

There is no doubt, as he pointed out, it is so easy to be impressed by the modern superstructure of the life insurance business, to point to its increasing usefulness in mass forms of coverage, in protection for business, in providing pensions and annuities, in its application to estate conservation and tax forms, that there is a danger of overlooking the importance of the foundation upon which it rests —the insurance on the lives of the individual policyholders.

Importance of Foundation

Without this foundation of basic protection, which must at all times be greater than the weight of the newer forms and services it supports, the rest of the structure will be in danger, in his opinion, and that to try to build without this foundation is to jeopardize the interest of the individual policyholder. It was his experience—he had spent many years in the selling end of the business before becoming a head office executive—that every life insurance salesman who has been permanently successful has always built on a basic foundation of good, soundly-written business for individual protection.

He referred to the 1929 debacle, and how the following uncertainties of the economic situation pointed up the safety and the dependability of life insurance. He said: "While reminiscing on this period a good friend of mine who is an investment banker observed, 'that was when you life insurance men took over.' I corrected him. Said I, 'That was when the conscience of the people took over. Men, conscious of their obligations to their families, fearful of the uncertainties with which they were faced, turned to a device which would answer the urge of their conscience to make things safe for those who were dependent upon them. The answer was life insurance.' "

He also quoted the recent statement of the head of an important Boston security house, as follows: "Many of us in the security business have suffered now for 18 years because of the avarice of a segment of our business in the late twenties who were so much interested in themselves and so little in their customers that they nearly ruined the investment business in America. . . . As a result of it we have lost a goodly part of the investment market to the life insurance companies and the investment trusts."

He emphasized the fact that the conscience of the country is still the conscience of the individual and that it still works twenty-four hours a day; that it still demands the peace of mind that a sound life insurance program can provide. As servants of this conscience, he said, all those affiliated with the institution of life insurance have a responsibility to the individual policyholder which is the foundation of the life insurance business.

In his view the neglect of the basic market for individual insurance, in present-day enthusiasm for more modern services, could result in a reduction in the power and effectiveness of the existing agency system if it should become sufficiently widespread. The present buyer's market, in his opinion, is not necessarily a "resistance" market, but is a market composed of those who are in a position to select what they regard as the best value to fill their need.

It is admitted that the buyer will "call the tune" but will buy unless the means of purchase is regarded as not satisfactory to him, or if he does not get from the life agent and the company the interest in his individual problem, the service of his case which he has a right to expect and at a cost which he regards as reasonable.

If insurance men are not too preoccupied with chasing the rainbow of big commissions to give proper attention to their main mission, which is to bring the benefits of life insurance to every man and woman who needs them, the public, he believes, will not turn away from life insurance, for they know its worth and will continue to buy it.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Security National Insurance Company has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C 1107, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

J. H. RIDDEL,
Manager Director.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the Security National Insurance Company has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C1106, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of PERSONAL PROPERTY INSURANCE, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

J. H. RIDDEL
Managing Director

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Insurance
Company of Canada
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TORONTO

APPOINTED

S. H. SUTHERLAND

The appointment of S. H. Sutherland, B.A., as Economist of The Great-West Life Assurance Company has been announced by H. W. Manning, Vice-President and Managing Director.

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THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated in Canada 1851
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY AND AVIATION INSURANCE

Surpassing in antiquity the pyramids, in whose shadow it stands, the sphinx is sometimes referred to as "Symbol of Eternity".

Land of the Nile

Egypt, mother of civilization, whose glory has been dimmed by the ages, has left many evidences of her former grandeur. The ruins of her magnificent palaces, statues, temples and those awesome pyramids are the wonder and admiration of the world today.

The "Western" offers its clients practically every class of insurance, not only in Egypt, but in most parts of the world.

Apply to any Agent of the Company

FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 1946
Assets
$17,994,389
Liabilities to the Public
$12,158,563
Capital
$1,400,000
Surplus above Capital
$4,435,825
Losses paid since organization
$148,244,095

Head Office — TORONTO
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Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you furnish me with a report on the financial standing of a company called the Canadian Alliance Insurance Company, with head office in Montreal? How long has it been in business, and what is its capitalization? Has it increased its business in the last two years?

—G. H., Sherbrooke, Que.

Canadian Alliance Insurance Company, with head office in Montreal, was originally incorporated in 1937 by Letters Patent in the Province of Quebec. In 1943 it took out a Dominion charter, and since has been operating under Dominion registry. Its authorized capital is $1,000,000, of which $500,000 has been subscribed and $100,000 paidup. In addition there has been $100,000 paid as premium on capital stock. At the end of 1946, its total assets were $388,086, compared with $348,811 at the end of 1945, while its liabilities except capital amounted to $221,487, compared with $154,559 at the end of 1945. Its surplus as regards policyholders at the end of 1946 was $166,599, compared with $194,252 at the end of 1945. Its total income in 1946 was $251,862, compared with $175,861 in 1945, and its total expenditure in 1946 was $228,136, compared with $141,475 in 1945. According to Government figures, its underwriting loss in 1946 was $36,222, compared with $3,114 in 1945. Its net written premiums in 1946 were $243,294, compared with $167,147 in 1945.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from page* 39)

the year. At the end of 1946 developed ore reserves here were calculated at 1,550,000 tons having an average grade of 0.187, while indicated reserves were 1,350,000 tons. Current development is being concentrated on the 600 and 750-foot levels with mining confined to the 300 and 450-foot horizons. Indications are that the 600 and 750-foot horizons will develop as favorably as the shallower levels.

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A new and aggressive exploration program is planned to thoroughly test the possibilities of Central Porcupine Gold Mines property of over 500 acres in Tisdale township, Porcupine area. The property is located in the centre of the Porcupine camp and adjoins all the major producers. The Hollinger and McIntyre mines adjoin to the west, the Coniaurum to the north and Dome and Paymaster adjoin to the east and south-east. The present program follows information that Central Porcupine can expect to develop ore along the strike and upward on the dip of one of the Coniaurum veins. It is felt that this vein presents the possibility of permitting the company to develop sufficient ore to get into production on at least a modest scale and at the same time provide the opportunity to investigate other possibilities on the company's large property. Central Porcupine has approximately $200,000 in cash and quick assets and it is proposed to maintain the company's treasury, which has been carefully preserved for the past few years. New finances are being provided by Transcontinental Resources who have agreed to purchase 100,000 shares at 35 cents and has been granted options on 200,000 shares at 50 cents per share, due in six months, and 200,000 shares at 75 cents per share, due in 12 months. The deal will leave approximately 900,000 shares remaining in the treasury out of the authorized capital of 5,000,000 shares.

In the first nine months of the current year Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company had production valued at $1,250,216 from the treatment of 68,451 tons, an average of $18.27. This compared with $791,916 from 66,964 tons, averaging $11.84 per ton in the corresponding period last year. In the third quarter due to the labor shortage and the holiday period both daily tonnage and grade was considerably reduced. Production for the three months fell off to $334,725 from $515,000 in the previous three months. The grade in the third quarter was $15.72 as against $22.27 in the second three months, but the average of $18.27 for the nine months was the best figure on record for the company for any comparable period. An ore length of 1,750 feet has been developed on the 5,450-foot level which grades an ounce and a half uncut and a cut average of close to an ounce.

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An upward revision of the ore estimate at Starratt Olsen Gold Mines, in the Red Lake area, has resulted in a decision to bring the property into production next year at a rate of 500 tons daily. The mining plant and mill formerly owned by Uchi Gold Mines will be utilized. The Uchi property, plant and other equipment was purchased by Hasaga Gold Mines from the bondholders. Hasaga owns 1,000,000 of the authorized capitalization of Starratt Olsen and has agreed to finance installation of the Uchi plant and to provide additional cash that might be necessary to bring the property into production. Officials of the company feel that by getting the buildings up and installing the plant this winter Starratt will save at least a year in going into production. The Uchi plant is almost completely dismantled and will be ready for freighting when the winter road is in shape some time in January. Ore reserves to the 1,050-foot horizon are now estimated at 448,000 tons with an uncut grade of $10.62 or a cut average of $6.90. The estimate does not include the original high grade discovery where there is available some 20,000 tons of $10 grade. The bottom developed level, the 800, shows a greater ore length than do upper horizons.

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Denallan Gold Mines has acquired by staking 11 additional claims tied onto its original seven in Whitney township, Porcupine district. Deep drilling has been recommended by Louis Whitman, consulting geologist, for the company. The company is now endeavoring to arrange funds to implement this program and to continue drilling on the 300 acres held

(*Continued on page* 44)

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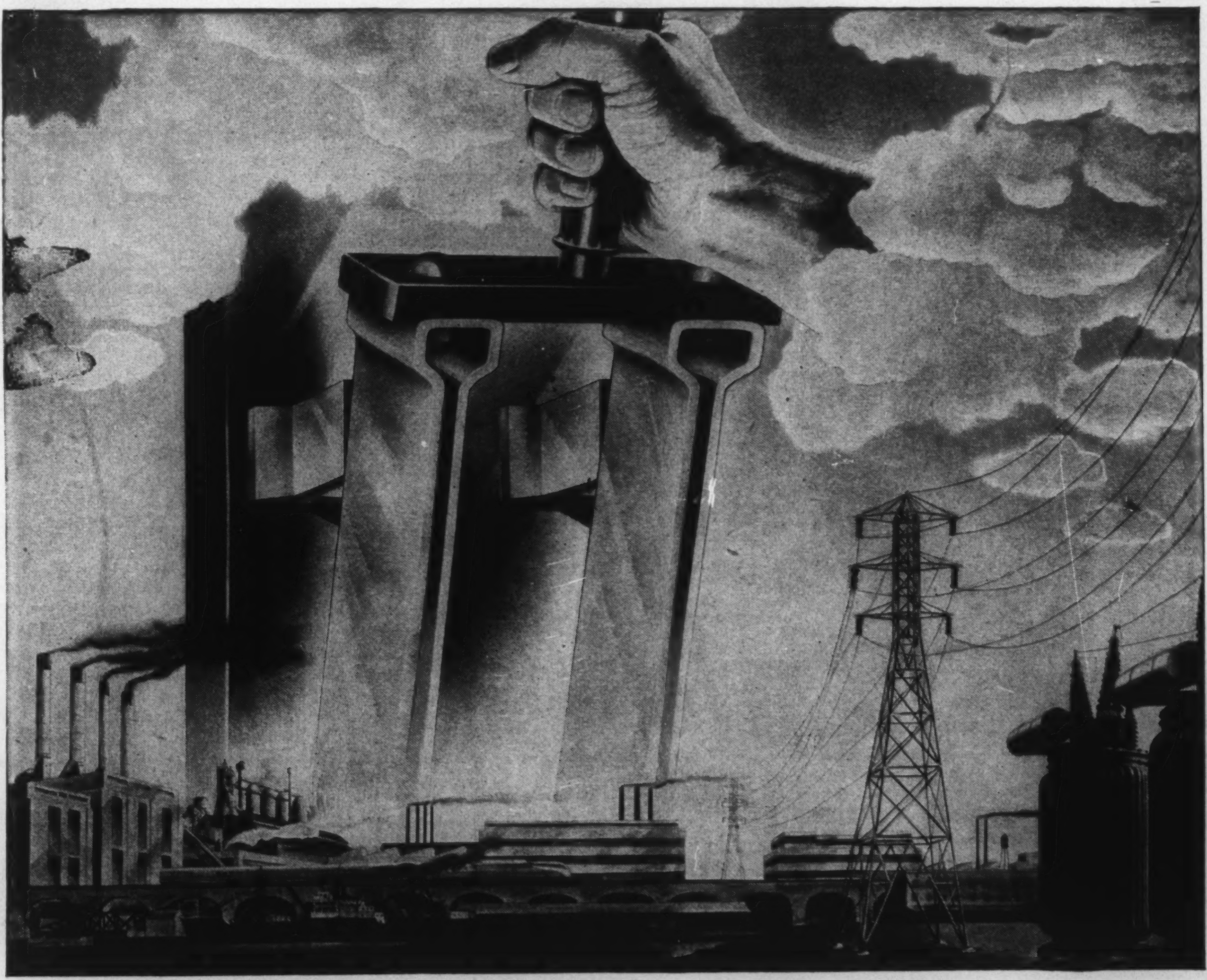

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

in Denton township. Last summer diamond drilling on the Whitney township ground disclosed a black carbonate zone (altered andesite) located between two granite porphyry intrusions. A light drill was used which did not penetrate to the footwall, nevertheless low grade gold assays were secured in every sample taken over a core length of 156 feet, a true width of 70 feet.

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An initial dividend of three cents a share has been declared by Springer, Sturgeon Gold Mines and directors are hopeful that the earnings of the company will justify the maintenance of a quarterly dividend. The dividend is payable January 5, 1948, to shareholders of record December 15, 1947. Earnings of the company's barite producing subsidiary, Canadian Industrial Minerals, in Nova Scotia, for the first nine months of the current year already are higher than for any full year in the company's history. It is apparent that net profits for the current year will be more than ample to permit distribution of dividends at a 12 cent annual rate. The demand for the company's barite is strong and the widespread markets have grown steadily. Its products are now being sold to 15 countries, located in North America, South America, Europe and Africa.

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In September the mill at Dome Mines, in the Porcupine area, treated 45,200 tons of ore for gross output of $475,748, an average of $10.53 per ton. While daily tonnage was about the same as in the previous month, the average recovery was the highest in value for any month since June, 1944, and in terms of gold content the best for some time prior to that. Production for the first nine months of the current year was $4,191,281 from 441,500 tons of ore, an average per ton of $9.49. In the like period last year output was valued at $4,060,016 from 427,600 tons and the average was also $9.49.

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New Marlon Gold Mines, a recent newcomer to the producing ranks of the Noranda-Rouyn area, is currently milling around 150 tons daily and proposed plans call for deepening of the shaft to 1,050 feet and the establishment of four new levels. It is reported that drifting has progressed into the newly-acquired property (Brownell) on the 350 and 450-foot levels for around 80 feet in ore. It is estimated that at least another 300 feet of the vein is ahead of the drift with the south end open. Plans call for drifting on the two upper levels in the near future. The main road to the property is being gravelled.

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A rich drill intersection, 60 feet ahead of the face on the north drift on the 250-foot level, at Thurbois Mines, in the Beattie-Destor area of Quebec, was reported recently. The intersection returned $28.70 across a continuous width of 8.1 feet. This drillhole cut the orebody 30 feet further ahead of the drift face than the hole which recently cut 30.9 feet of ore grading $7.45 for the entire section. Alan C. Lee, consulting engineer, in a report about the middle of September, stated that underground development has been carried on for the past nine months following completion of the shaft in May. All the equipment is on hand to sink to 500 feet and open up two more levels on the strength of the encouragement that developments on the 250-foot horizon have supplied. Surface diamond drilling on "F" and "G" zones has indicated an aggregate length of 2,069 feet of ore grading $7.87 across 7.3 feet and the drifting has confirmed this estimate with an increase in width shown. Up to August 15 ore had been drifted on at the 250-foot level for 150 feet on the "F" zone and 83 feet on the "G" zone, with the former showing a grade of $8.12 across 10.5 feet and the latter $6.54 across 8.8 feet.

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A dividend of three cents a share has been declared by directors of Kerr-Addison Gold Mines payable October 28 to shareholders of record September 30. This makes the fifth dividend of like amount so far for the current year, bringing the total to 15 cents a share, as compared with 30 cents per share for 1946. With the payment of the forthcoming dividend the Larder Lake producer will have paid out in dividends some $10,643,176 since commencement of payments just over seven years ago.

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Net profits of Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines for the first six months of the current year totalled $647,104, equal to 13.15 cents per share, after provision for taxes, depreciation and expenditures on outside property, as compared with earnings of $904,509 or 18.38 cents per share in the like period of 1946. A slight increase was shown in the tonnage milled, but the recovery per ton declined from $8.90 to $8.04. Operating expenses for the six months totalled $4,058,241 against $3,730,747 last year. Costs per ton amounted to $6.92 up from $6.57.

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A resumption of exploration on its property in Tisdale township, Porcupine area, which was discontinued five years ago because of war conditions, is planned by Gillies Lake-Porcupine Mines. The property adjoins McIntyre-Porcupine on the west and Hollinger Consolidated on the north. Arrangements are being made with Chamberlin Management Corporation Ltd. to direct operations and a complete geological remapping of the property and geophysical survey is planned preparatory to diamond drilling, which will determine underground plans. A 100-ton mill was operated for a short time. Finances are reported available for the immediate program.

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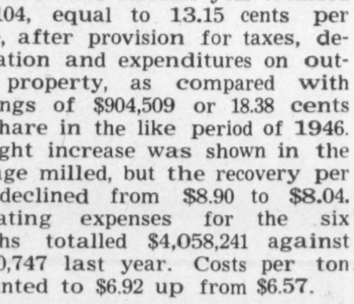
Shaft sinking at Osulake Mines, in the O'Sullivan Lake area, Kowkash mining division of Ontario, early this month was reported down more than half way to the objective of 480 feet. Considerable delay has been experienced owing to water flows. Three levels are being established. On the 150 level the vein is only about 25 feet from the shaft, while at 300 feet some 45 feet of crosscutting will be required. A flat hole put out from the station on the first level cut the vein and visible gold was evident in two feet of core length, with an adjoining 2½ feet assaying $26.60. The high grade core showing the numerous specks of visible gold was not assayed. An estimate of 240,750 tons of ore to a depth of 450 feet, with an uncut average grade of $12.20, resulted from the surface diamond drilling program.

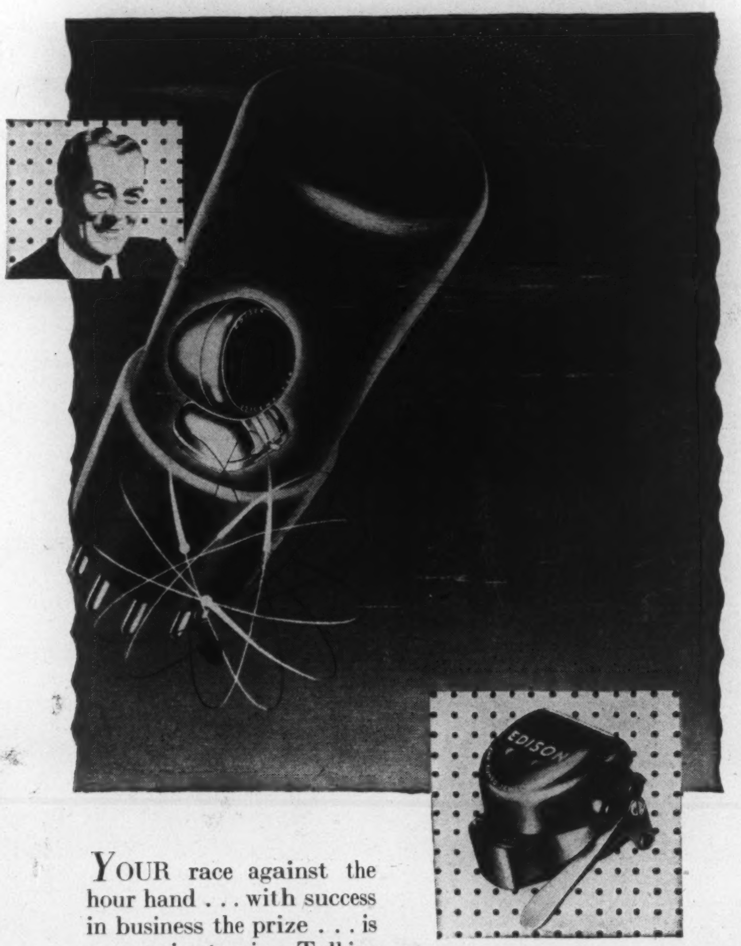
NEW DIRECTOR

ROLAND BEAUDRY, M.P., recently elected to the Board of Directors of Vickers & Benson, Ltd., of Montreal and Toronto.

Mr. Beaudry was formerly publisher of La Revue Moderne, vice-president of Radio Rouyn Abitibi Ltée, and vice-president of the Association of French Language Book Publishers; he now heads the French Language Division of Vickers & Benson.



LEONARD E. READ, President of the Foundation for Economic Education, who will be one of the guest speakers at the 33rd annual convention of the Association of Canadian Advertisers in the Royal York Hotel on October 29, 30 and 31.



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